HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 160— BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 8 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
9 July	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	26,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA ..		7,962
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
	MOOLTAN ..		20,847

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,411
3rd Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
8th July	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
13th July	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July	13 July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	19 ,,	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 ,,
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	31 ,,	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru ..	26th June.	8th July
Indus Maru ..	18th July	25th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Aug.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Aug.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd Sept.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR ..... (Kathiawar.)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad		Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.
Rs. 3,000

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted :—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business.

1924	Rs.	37,35,305.
1925	Rs.	73,15,863.
1926	Rs.	1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY,
(Bombay Branch.)
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR with qualifications of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, for the Karanja Municipality in the Akola District, on pay of Rs. 100/- p. m. with free quarters. Apply sharp G. B. DHARMADHIKARI President, Municipal Committee Karanja.
A 28984

WANTED EXPERIENCED GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES, strong in English, Persian and History. Apply stating minimum salary to SHREE SARASWATI HIGH SCHOOL, Nadiad.
A 28979

WANTED.—A B.E. or L.C.E., capable of teaching Sub-ordinate classes. Apply stating experience and minimum salary expected. The selected candidate will have to join the school at once. PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 28980

WANTED.—A practical WEAVING MASTER, well trained in every process of weaving. Apply with testimonials stating salary to JAWAHAR SINGH SUNDER SINGH Proprietors: Guru Ramdas Cotton Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Amritsar.
A 28971

WANTED for the D. A. V. College, Lahore—An M.Sc. in Chemistry to lecture to Intermediate Classes. Pay according to qualifications. Experienced men will be preferred. Apply to the Secretary, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 28970

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

AVAILABLE from 1st July—Office accommodation, area 1640 square feet, rear portion, first floor, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street. Rent moderate. Apply LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Mongini Building, Churchgate Street.
C 28958

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS.—From about the middle of July, APPLES in August, sent to any part of India very carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5/10 for 9lbs. of fruit. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, P. & T. O. Bandrole, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: LEE.
F R277

Excellent famous GARDEN FRUITS—Bombay mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100, Malda mangoes Rs. 8/- per 100; Langra mangoes Rs. 14/- per 100; KEWAL RAM & SONS, Fruit Contractors, Saharanpur.
T R334

EDUCATIONAL.

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, Etawah. (U. P.)—RE-OPENS after summer vacation on July 16th, 1927. Applications for admission and prospectus should be made to the HEAD MASTER.
M 28630

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2. postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

BUTTONS—Samples for 1/8. Apply TRADERS' UNION, 58, Govindachandra Das Road, Dacca.
T R322

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem.
(Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL and the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY HINDU SABHA'S OFFICES have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
N R329

NOTICE

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Messrs NAOROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at 139, Medows Street have now REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

5 Spans of W. I. N. girders complete with flooring plates, handrails and Piles.—Offers will be accepted by the undersigned up to 1st August, 1927, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000/-.

STATE ENGINEER, P. W. D.,
Bhavnagar.
28953

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Professorship of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Candidates should be Masters of Arts of distinction, who have taken First Class Honours in English at an Indian University. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. The selected candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation. He will be required to join immediately and give an undertaking not to terminate the engagement without giving three months' notice. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 15/ after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the Principal, Bahauddin College and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of July, 1927.

CHIEF, SECRETARY.
Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 27th June, 1927.
28957

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Khadadi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 23992

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2932 OF 1926.

DAMANMAL ISHARDAS, a firm carrying on business as Pearl Merchants and Commission Agents at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.

v/s.

DAWOOD JOOSUB, a firm, carrying on business as Pearl Merchants at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.

To
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit to recover from you the sum of Rs. 16,693-5-3 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 11th day of December, 1926, till Judgment and costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 17th day of August, 1927, when you are required to attend at the High Court at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate and that in default of your doing so the suit will be heard exparte.

Dated this 6th day of July 1927.

RANCHHODLAL C. MEHTA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28983

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 2930 OF 1926.

DAMODARDAS HEMANDAS, a firm, carrying on business as Pearl Merchants and Commission Agents at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs.

v/s.

DAWOOD JUSUB, a firm, carrying on business as Pearl Merchants at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

To
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit to recover from you Rs. 18,540-7-6 with interest thereon at 7 per cent per annum from 11th day of December, 1926, till Judgment and costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

And that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 17th day of August, 1927, when you are required to attend at the High Court at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate and that in default of your doing so the suit will be heard exparte.

Dated this 6th day of July 1927.

RANCHHODLAL C. MEHTA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28982

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 373 of 1920.

Re: MAHOMEDBHAI ABDUL TYAB JUMKHAWALA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 329, Abdul Rehman Street, Lately a Speculator in shares of different Joint Stock Companies and now Unemployed An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th September, 1927 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated the 7th day of July, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
28986

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoni, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE includes the 1927 DERBY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtao
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1,2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Union Bank of India Limited.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of Baroda Ltd
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantawala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Opening decline increased—Covering on reports of Boll weevil—Relapse on Realising—Futures 6 to 9 Points Higher—Spot Cotton Advanced 10 points to 17.15c.

LOCAL:—Nervous shorts covered. Japanese Buying—Closed rather firm.

PRIVATE CABLE.

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y.—October highest 17.18 (12.0. p.m.) lowest 16.97 (10-09 a.m.).

Short covering and new buying on weevil reports.

Liverpool:—Weekly Government weather report favourable but in numerous sections weevils are reported aboudant which will result in serious damage to the crop of there is adverse weather.—Our travelling man writes from Austin (Texas):—Weevil increasing.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Weather more favourable.—Boll weevil increasing, fruiting not extirely satisfactory.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report favourable generally. Good progress has been made East and Central belts; Fair in the West. Some complaints Boll weevil in Oklahoma, Texas and Lussiana.

Messrs. Bleul and Co. have received the following cable dated 6th inst., (10.30 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"General weather more favourable, plant has fairly good taproot. Boll-weevil damage increasing, fruiting not entirely satisfactory."

Messrs. Emriger and Vesugars' New Yerk friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as under:—"Weekly weather report is favourable. Markets' steadiness is attracting new local buying"

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and prices declined 7 points on long liquidation. The weekly weather report indicated possibility of serious damage if weather becomes adverse by boll weevil caused short covering and new buying. Prices improved 21 points from the lowest touched during the early part of the day. At the advance there was some profit taking and prices ruled easy. After fluctuating in a range of about 21 points under trading both ways the market finished at a nett rise of 6 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised 10 points to 17.15c.

The New Orleans Futures Market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a gain of 6 to 7 points. Spot Cotton remained unchanged to 16.67c.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened easy at a decline of 3 to 4 points but the market ruled rather steady and closed unchanged for near month and 2/3 points to lower for other positions. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.15d. with Spot sales of 10,000 Bales.

Yesterday the Foreign Cotton Markets were largely influenced by the weekly weather report. The weather on the whole continues favourable, but complaints of weevil damage are increasing from Texas, Oklahoma and Lussiana. So far no damage work nothing reported but the presence of insects over a large area is threatening serious damage if weather becomes unfavourable. We do not attach much importance to boll weevil reports, as, crop on the whole is making a satisfactory progress.—

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 7.

Following a small rise in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 343 for Apl/May Broach. There was heavy covering by nervous shorts on account of weevil activity in America and on account of tenders being rejected yesterday, the market ruled firm. There was some buying by Japanese firms and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	333	335	332/12	335
Apl/May	343	345/4	342/12	344/12
Oomra				
July	323	325	323	325
Dec/Jan	326	328	326	328
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	297	299/8	297	299/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 7.

Liverpool opened 6 points higher. The forward market ruled steady with further buying by commission houses. The closing prices remained as under:—

Broach				
July Aug	334/8	335	334/4	335
Apl May	344/4	345/4	344/4	345
Oomra				
July	325	325/8	325	325/8
Dec/Jan	328	328/8	328	328/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	299/8	299/8	299	299

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 7.

The Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	919.30+.0.10
October	225.00+.0.60
January	225.20unchanged.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, July 7.

No. 1 F. G. M. G. Bengal D/J. 1928	298
No. 2 F. G. M. G. Broach A/P 1928	314
No 2 F G M G Broach J/A	334
No 3 Fine M G Oomra D/J	328
No 3 Fine M G Oomra July	324

Growth	E.S.	S.	F.	F.G.	G.
M G Bengal (up) No 1	328	317	310	302	
M G Sind Punjab	319	313	306	298	
M G Rajputana	323	317	310	302	
M G Broach	345	341	335	329	
Sawjin Dharwar	354	350	344	338	
M G P./A.	357	350	343	337	
M G Kadi Viramgam	345	342	337	332	
M G Dholera	341	338	333	328	
M G Kalajin	344	341	336	331	
M G Surat	405	402	399		
M G Navsari	405	402	399		
M G Oomra (Berar) No. 3	335	331	327	321	
M G Central Provinces No. 1	347	2[illegible]	339	333	
Do. Do. No. 2	341	3[illegible]	333	327	
M G Khandesh	331	327	323	317	
M G Muthia	328	324	320	314	
M G Comptah			370	366	362

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 7.

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		307-7
" Fine		302 Nov. + 28	Dec. + 18
" F. G.	"		298
Sind-Punjab Fine	"		300 2
" F. G.	"		298
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		337-40
Nagpur		337-40	Nov. + 3 Dec + 24
Yeotmal	"		330-32
Arvi		337/3[illegible]	Nov + 27/[illegible] De + 16-7
Amrao i			325-23
K amgao Akola		322/25	Nov + 20/1 Dec + 11
M lkapur	"		322-25
Khandesh		320-22	Nov. + 1 Dec. + 1/2
Muthia Fine	"		320
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	"		335
Purna Average	"		325
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"	328/30
Jalore/Ujjain	"	"	330
Burwah Sanavad		"	328/30
Broach Fine M.G.,			345/50
F.G.,			338/40
Westerns Good M G			335/37
" H G.		"	
Cambodia Fine M G			280/85
Muraj/Sangli F.G. M G			345/50
Compta F.G.M.G.			345/50
Dhollera			
Kadi/Viramgam			

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Bombay, July 7 Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	145	3,13,522	2,90,466
Central India	1549	3,00,065	3,72,395
Barsi and Nagar	173	2,00,399	2,20,704
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68 638	73,970
Berar	2 0	5,67,766	4,73 289
Central Provinces		2,28,619	2,45,285
Total Oomras..	2067	16,78 009	16,76,109
Dholera	2228	1,92,929	2,77,606
N.W. Provinces ..	99	57,980	1,29,516
Rajputana ..	211	56,526	1,08613
Sind-Punjab ..	143	1,15,357	2,10,809
Broach		2,37514	3,12040
Coompta & Dharwar	1433	1,28432	1,37799
Westerns-Northerns	429	64825	91,502
Cocoanada ..		4,07	2 634
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		37,676	53,725
Persian	31	4258	4348
American.. ..		3,31,799	17257
Egyptian and African		81,309	72,341
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		252	3,347
Total	6641	29,85,252	31,77,647

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 30th June

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday.		This year	Last year.
Europe	961	4,68502	5,04,765
Japan & China	4800	14,10 676	16,33,381
Coast Ports ..	35	22,283	22,303
Up-country by Rail		1,41,139	93,03
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7,459	2,893
Total	5799	19,34,355	22,56,477

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay July 7.

100	Forbes Co.	Bijapur	328
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Akola	318 bld.
100	K. Vishram & Co.	Dabhoi	343
100	Langley & Co.	Bhilwara	312
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Neemuch	322
1000	Do.	Khandwa	334/345
200	Do.	Broach	340
200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Broach	343/345
100	Colaba Land	Sangli	350
100	Vashanjee Mavjee	Akola	321
100	Kolhapur Mill	Kumpala	528
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Upland	351
100	Do.	Nanded	340
100	Kurla Mill	Comptah	363
500	Japan T & Co.	C. P. No. 2	337

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 7.

Yesterday London and New York Silver markets closed unchanged. The local market opened quiet but improved on reported buying a Calcutta operators. At the advance there was some realising—closing quotations remained as under:—

Silver	Ready	58 14	0
Ashad		58 14	0
Shravan		58 15	0

Tone of London market:—Quiet—China bought and sold—Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 7.

The market ruled steady on better demand for forward. The closing prices were as under:—

Ready	Gold	21 7	3
Ashad		21 8	0
Shravan		21 8	3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 7.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13-16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16 to 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 136 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D L Rs. 173 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 89.10
London—Berlin Marks 20.4875.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 7.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 Month 2 per cent.
3 Months 2 per cent.
6 Months 2 T/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadev. Road, Bombay.
July, 7

	Per lb	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—				
Textile	"	0	12	0
Century	"	0	11	9
Jacob	"	0	11	9
E. D. Sassoon	"	0	11	9
Apollo	"	0	11	9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	1	0	0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	"	0	15	3
Century 6404-8705 ..	"	0	15	9
Hindustan Mill	"	0	15	9
Fazal (Mahal)	"	0	15	0
Phoneix	"	0	15	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	"	0	14	9
Manekji (Patangia) ..	"	0	15	3
Kamamardan	"	0	15	6
Daud Sahib	"	0	14	6
Ganga Ghat	"	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	"	0	15	9
Hindustan Mill	"	0	15	9
David Mill	"	0	15	9
Apollo Mill	"	0	15	3
Moon Mill	"	0	15	3
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Malay	"	0	15	0
Gold Mohor	"	0	14	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				6
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0	14	9
Spring (Merchant) ..	"	0	14	9
Century (Bugle)	"	0	14	9
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0	14	6
Tata Mill (Darji) ..	"	0	14	6
Sakuntala	"	0	14	6
Sundari Brand	"	0	14	6
Globe	"	0	14	3
Rachael	"	0	14	0
Palkhi	"	0	14	6
Maher	"	0	14	9
Kechhawa	"	0	14	6
LEPAD:—				
Spring	"	0	15	0
Textile	"	0	15	0
Century	"	0	14	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance) ..	"	1	0	3
Jacob	"	1	0	0
Century	"	0	15	6
Mun Mill	"	1	0	3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance) ..	"	0	15	3
Century	"	0	15	6
Jacob	"	0	15	0
Mun Mill	"	0	15	3
1386 Tata	"	2	11	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3	13	0
Jamshed	"	3	13	0
Century	"	4	0	0
Pearl Pabaney ..	"	3	15	0
Hindustan No. 962	"	4	3	
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur ..	"	10	0	0
58000 Kurla ..		8	2	0
1325 Morarj ..	"	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney ..	"	7	10	0
Hindustan ..		7	10	0
E. D. Rachael ..	"	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	"	0	14	3
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	14	3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece			
777 Crescent ..	"	2	4	0
Apollo David ..	"	2	4	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Phoenix	"	1	2	0
Kohinoor	"	1	2	0
Tata	"	1	2	0

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 7.

The produce market ruled steady with some short covering. Closing prices were reported as under:—

Linseed Sept.	11	1	3
Linseed May	11	1	3
Wheat Sept	8	0	3
Wheat May	7	14	3
Wheats white 70/30	7	8	6
Linseed bold brown	10	13	0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11	6	0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12	2	0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12	2	0
Gingellyseed bold white	13	8	0
Poppyseed white	17	14	0
Castorseed	9	11	0
Cottonseed	4	7	6
Groundnuts	12	1	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	22	0	0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	25	0	0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 7.

Castorseeds September delivery, opening Rs. 49/4/0, lowest Rs. 48/12/0, closing Rs. 48/15/0.

Cottonseed January delivery opening Rs. 4/5/6, closing Rs. 4/5/9.

Groundnut Seeds July delivery, opening Rs. 59/4/0, closing Rs. 59/0/4.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 55/8/0, highest Rs. 55/10/0, closing Rs. 55/9/0.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 7.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 6th inst.

Wheat	8,639	cwts.
Linseed	5,598	"
Rape, Rai, & Mustardseeds	517	"
Poppyseed	10	"
Groundnuts	2,361	"
Castorseed	1,534	"
Rice	941	"
Myrabollams	756	"
Cottonseed	1,282	"
Gram	624	"
Joowar	378	"
Barley	83	"
Bajree	416	"
Coal	922	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE MARKET.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), July 5.

	One maund.		
Wheat Har	4	7	3
Wheat Bhadon	4	11	0
Wheat Asuj	4	13	6
Gram Asuj	4	1	9
Gram Har	3	12	0
Barley Asuj	3	7	0
Rapeseed Bhadon	8	0	0
Cottonseed Bhadon	4	3	6

READY.

Wheat 4/6 to 4/12, Gram 3/10 to 3/12, Barley 3/3/6, Rapeseed 7/8 to 8/, Cottonseed 4/. Rapseeds 19/6/.

Arrivals.

Wheat 6,000 mds. Gram 3,000 mds. Barley 1,000 mds. Rapeseed 100 mds.

Market condition:—Steady..

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 7.

Ready prices for B. R. B. and Beet Sugar have dropped by about 2 annas per cwt. on yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak and the prices register a drop of about 2d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.,

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Transhipment Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Sh. 14/2 per cwt (F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.—

July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.

Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F B H.

Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.

Tone:—Weak.

COFFEE.

New York, July 6.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7, quality) Spot 14

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 6.

Demand Bills 485.18

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SECURITIES RATHER STEADY.

Bombay, July 7.

The market was closed for clearing purposes to-day:—

BANK RATE:—

The Bank remains 5 per cent unchanged and the cash balance of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of Rs. 322 lakhs.

SECURITIES:—

Securities market ruled rather steady with scattered enquiry. Rs. 105/8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 7.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/5/6

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/6.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.

5 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/13.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) du

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) d

Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due [illegible] Rs. 107/15.

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/14.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1947 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 86.6

4 per cent Improvement Trust due [illegible] Rs. 86/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/10.

6 per cent Municipal 1926-49 Rs. 103

Forward rates. 15th July Sett. 3 1/2 per cent. Papor Rs. 78 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 5.

October	17.10	+.06
December	17.32	+.09
January	17.37	+.07
March	17.55	+.06
May	17.67	+.06
Middling Spot	17.15	+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 6.

July	16.66	+.06
October	16.99	+.07
Middling Spot	16.67	

NEW YORK.

New York, July 6.

New York. 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.79	
October	17.03	z
January	17.27	

New York, Noon Call.

July	16.85
October	17.09
January	17.35

New Orleans 9 a.m.

July	16.59
October	16.91
January	17.16

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 6.

	Bales..
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports, to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports, to the Continent	6,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6...

Scinde, Good	7.35
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55
Scinde, Fine	7.75
Bengal, Good	7.35
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55
Bengal, Fine	7.75
Oomra, Good	7.75
Oomra, Fully Good	8.00
Oomra, Fine	8.25
Broach, Good	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.00
Broach, Fine	8.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6...

July	17.10	—.05
August	17.13	—.05
September	17.15	—.05
October	17.29	—.04
November	17.26	—.04
December	17.26	—.04
January	17.25	—.05
February	17.25	—.05
March	17.24	—.06
April	17.24	—.06
May	17.22	—.08
June	17.22	—.08
July	17.22	—.08
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.60	—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 6...

July	8.93	
August	8.96	—.03
September	9.03	—.02
October	9.09	—.02
November	9.12	—.02
December	9.14	—.03
January	9.18	—.02
February	9.19	—.02
March	9.23	—.03
April	9.24	—.03
May	9.28	—.02
June	9.29	—.02
July	9.30	—.02
Middling Spot	9.13	

SALES.

Liverpool, July 6...

	Bales..
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 6.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Quoted July/Aug. £18/15/0

Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £17/5/0

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted July/Aug. £19/7/6

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 6.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 6.

Chartered Band of I. A. & Co.	£19-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-3/8
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86
Conversion Loan	£76-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£101-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£60-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£70-1/2
Consols	£54-3/8
War Loan 5 per cents.	£101
Victory Bonds	£93

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 6.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 6.

T T Berlin on London	20.49-1/4
T T Amsterdam	12.12-1/8
T T Brussels	34.92
T T Madrid on London	28.36
T T Milan on London	88.77
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 6.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 53/

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. —
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 54/

Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. 56/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 6

Linseed Oil, naked. London cwt.—
Delivery paid and sellers July/Aug 31/6
Shipment delivery sellers Sept/Dec 30/-

LINSEED.

London, July 6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton—.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £18/0/0
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £18 2/6

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment Hull Paid Sept/Oct. £18/5/0

Linseed Bombay, ton.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £19/2/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 11/10 1/2
Oct/Dec. per cwt
Jan/Mar per cwt 15/3
c. & f. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/1-3/4
c. & f. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/2-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 6.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4-5/8 Buyers.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4-3/4 Sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/4-5/8 Buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/4-3/4 Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 6.

Copper, English Best Selected	£57-7/8
Copper Braziers	£60-1/2
Yellow Metal	£63
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-[illegible]
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£288-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 6.

SILVER MARKET DULL.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-7/8

THE WEATHER

MONSOON WEAKENS OVER PENINSULA.

FURTHER RAINFALL.

SIMLA, July 7.

The monsoon is active over the Gangetic plain and has weakened considerably over the peninsula since yesterday.

The depression over the Punjab has intensified and has caused locally heavy rain along the Western Himalayas.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad, South Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, Central Provinces, the Punjab, East and North Rajputana, Hyderabad North, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Amherst one and a half inches, Kyaukpyu Bhamo, Myitkyina and Silchar one, Shillong one and a half, Cherrapunji twelve, Cox's Bazar and Chittagong one and a half, Bogra one, Jalpaiguri five, Darjeeling one, Purnea two, Agra a half, Dehra Dun four, Mussoorie, three, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Dalhousie one, Srinagar three quarters, Cherat a quarter, Mount Abu two, Deesa one and a half, Amraoti one, Pachmarhi three quarters, Mormagao three, Nizamabad three quarters, Raichar Hyderabad and Mercara one, and Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase in Northwest India.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

7th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct.	In .Ct
Colaba Point ..	0.57	42.50	28 .86	17 55
Fort	0.96	47.01	29 30	22 12
J. J. Hospital ..	0.50	38.30	29 41	21 42

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 7th July, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours. on Thursday, the 7th July 1927. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.10 in. of rain, Lahore 1.00 in. and Delhi 0.20 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was higher than usual in the southwest of the province and lower generally in the east. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 112 deg.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.42 in. of rain, Mainpuri 0.17 in. Jhansi 0.25 in. Cawnpore 0.41 in. and Allahabad 0.36 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is more humid than usual. Temperature was generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.50 in. of rain, Ajmer 0.48 in. and Mount Abu 2.07 in. Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in central Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower in west Rajputana. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.23 in. of rain, Dwarka 0.40 in., Veraval 0.10 in., Rajkot 0.27 in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.16 in., Surat 0.41 in., Ahmedabad 0.27 in., Deesa 1.55 in. and Indore 0.11 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in Cutch and north Gujarat. Temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.14 in. of rain. Hoshangabad 0.25 in., Akola 0.38 in. and Amraoti 0.91 in. Skies are heavly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north of the area. Temperature did not differ much the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.57 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 0.86 in. and Marmagao 3.16 in. Skies are overcast with cloud and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 84.1 deg. (1 deg. below normal) and a minimum value of 77.9 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.20 in. of rain, Nizamabad 0.80 in. and Hyderabad 0.88 in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in Hyderabad. Temperature was almost normal except at Malegaon, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been generally active over the whole of the reportive area. Rainfall has been nearly been general in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in the north and east Punjab, Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned are 1.55 in. at Mangalore, 0.23 at Calicut, 0.14 in. at Cochin, 0.23 in. at Masulipatam, 0.30 in. at Cuddapah and 0.30 in. at Bangalore.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Thursday, the 7th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0	—0.22
Multan ..	..	0.21	—0.81
Rawalpindi ..	1.10	2-42	—1.31
Lahore ..	1.00	1.55	—1.12
Hissar ..	..	0.50	—1.90
Ambala ..	0.07	5.71	
Delhi ..	0.20	0.89	—3.99
Agra ..	0.42	1.27	—3.08
Mainpuri ..	0.17	2.73	—2.02
Jhansi ..	0.25	3.64	—3.40
Cawnpore ..	0.41	4.20	—0.81
Allahabad ..	0.36	5.31	—2.26
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.34
Karachi ..	0.01	1.03	—0.01
Bikaner ..	0.03	0.73	—1.39
Ajmer ..	0 48	1.54	—2.18
Jaipur ..	0.09	0.66	—3.33
Kotah ..	..	1 71	—3.03
Mount Abu ..	2.07	6.68	—2.86
Bhuj ..	0.23	2.80	+0.15
Dwarka ..	0.40	2.97	0
Veraval ..	0.10	5.61	+3.29
Rajkot ..	0.27	6.3	+0.11
Bhavnagar Para ..	0.16	5.03	—0.69
Surat ..	0.41	14.08	+2.30
Ahmedabad ..	0.29	10.36	+3.78
Deesa ..	1.55	4.13	—0.22
Neemuch ..	..	3.09	—3.05
Indore ..	0.11	5.24	—2.6.
Jubbulpore ..	0. 4	6.45	—4.65
Saugor ..	0.07	6.03	—3.15
Hoshangabad ..	0.25	5.93	—2 94
Khandwa ..	..	9.57	+2.19
Akola ..	0.38	8.80	+1.99
Amraoti ..	0.91	15.92	+7.63
Nagpur ..	0.09	9.28	+7.59
Chanda ..			
Raipur ..	0.08	10.12	—1.78
Bombay ..	0.57	42.50	+17.88
Ratnagiri ..	0.86	36.34	—0.79
Marmagoa ..	3.16	33.96	—2.48
Karwar ..			
Malegaon ..	0.01	9 19	+3.76
Ahmednagar ..	..	7.09	+1.62
Poona ..	0.02	7.90	+1.86
Sholapur ..	..	6.49	+0.82
Bijapur ..	..	3.79	—0.02
Belgaum ..	0.20	9.68	—1.36
Aurangabad ..	..	13.76	+7.17
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.80	13.99	+6.73
Hyderabad ..	0.88	8 27	+2.49
Mangalore ..	1.55	60.11	+13.17
Calicut ..	0.12	44.54	+3.97
Cochin ..	0.14	35.03	+0.35
Trivandrum ..	..	14.96	—0.41
Colombo ..	..	10.53	+1.71
Masulipatam ..	0.23	6.01	+0.79
Bellary ..	0.03	2.65	+0.43
Cuddapah ..	0.30	5.39	+1.60
Madras ..	0.02	4.32	+1.50
Bangalore ..	0.30	4.59	+0.76
Coimbatore ..	0.07	1.86	—0.10
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.90	+1.11
Negapatam ..	..	1.05	—0.71

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th July 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.739 inches (.061 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.669 inches (.049 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.040.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.1 degrees (1.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.09 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 22 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 227 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rain fall in 24 hours 0.57 inches.

Total rainfall during year 42.57 inches.

Total rainfall druing year 42.57 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, July 7.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Ready	21	8	9
Ashada	21	8	0
Shravan	21	8	3

SILVER.

London Ready	25	14	0
Forward	25	14	0
New York Cent.	56	6	0

LONDON—SHAGADS.

			unsteadv.
Opening	2	6	11/16 steady
Ready	58	13	0
Closing	2	6	11/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ashad	58/12/0	59/0/0	58/12/0	58/13/0
Shravan	58/13/0	59/1/0	58/13/0	58/14/0

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The weekly report issued yesterday by the weather Bureau of the Washington Department of Agriculture states that during the past week, the weather was more favourable generally for the Cotton Crop. Good progress has been made in the East and Central belts. Conditions were fair in the West belt. Some complaints are reported from Texas, Oklahoma and Lussiana of abundance of boll weevils. Fruiting in some sections is not satisfactory.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 6TH JULY

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have re-ceived the following quotations by special telegram from their agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	1927
Bukit Darah Rubber	22-3	10	683	850		18	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17-8	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	42-8	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	57-8	10	314	1400		100	
Clunes Estates	37	10	455	1048		10	
Cochin Rubber	47-3	15	370	1094		35	
Eila Tea	340	100	474	1072		5*	
Estates Co. of Uva	38	10	565	325	2512	35	
Fairlawn Estate	34	15	1094		685	20	
Frocester Estates	82 XD	10	281	997		100	25
Hatbawe Rubber	16-8	10	930	861		5*	
Honiton Rubber	10-8	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	50XD	10	390	768		120	10
IndoMalay Estates	2-8	10	612	736		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	14-8	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	22-3	10	738	1626		30	
Kalutara Company	52	10	412	1212		100	
Kalutara Rubber	24	10	825	547		34	
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		40	
Langat River	33	10	441	1113	925 +	75	
Lanka Rubber	12-8	10	220	531		135	
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		75	
Maha Uva Estates	54	10	405		872	45	10
Matale Valley Rubber	34	10	670	587		15*	
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	54	10	388	912		15	10
Naranjoda Rubber	36	10	479	365		15*	
Neuchatel Estates	49	15	720	2423	695	40	
North-Western Rub.	26	10	413	778	414	15	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	17 8	10	690	822	411	0*	
Rubber Growers'	42-3	10	426	654		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	210	50	383	3207	370	20*	
Talgaswella Tea	60	10	232	960	130	9	
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		601	17	
Udabage Tea	80	20	439	1330	130	15	
Udapolla Rubber	27	10	1116	730		32	1/2
Ullawater Rubber	20	10	445	370		30	
Togan Tea	51	10	395	1185	956	65	7

Interims *Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market—Steady;.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 760 .cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 7,

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£ 103.0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 6.3
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£84.10.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 3
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 109.0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 3
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.13.9
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£106	£100	£107.10.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£99.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£96. 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.19.3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£.0.0.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 4.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£17. 0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£115.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£70.10.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£92.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£60.10.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.6.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.3. 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.14.6
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£50.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£5. 2.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£ 10.7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£80.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.15.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£196. 0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£88.0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)	£100	£100	£97.0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101.0.0

Remarks:—Market—Quiet.
* Tata Iron Debentures X D £ 3-10.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

WEAKENING TENDENCY IN JUTES.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Jutes: Howrah and Clive opened at some advance over the closing quotations of the previous day but on the dealers unloading prices gave way to some extent though the undertone generally reflected one of complete confidence. Towards the close sellers were again in evidence and the market weakened in consequence.

Teas: Dealium were rather restricted though the tone on the whole remained steady.

Miscellaneous: There were no outstanding features calling for any special mention in a moderately supported market during the early session. But as the day progressed good support was forthcoming for the Bengal Iron and the Indian Iron and Steel at improved rates in which Burn and Co., also participated.

Government securities: Firm.

Following were closing quotations: Government securities 3½ per cent paper Rs. 77/15: 4 per cent. new loan 1960/70 89/8 5 per cent loan 1945/55 108/8: 5½ per cent. war bonds 1928 106/8.

Banks: Imperial Bank conty 372 cum div.

Cottons: Dunbar ordy. 233.

Jutes: Albion ordy 578, Alliance ord. 668/8, Auckland ordy 371, Bally 315, Budge Budge ord 598, Champdany 196, Cheviot 344, Craig 6, Clive 47/14, Dalhousie ordy. 568, Delta 658, Empire 66, Fort William 441, Gourepore ordy 835, Howrah 56/8, Hukumchand ord. 19/4, do pref: 104/8, Kankinarrah 575, Lawrence 746, Lansdowne 344, Lothian ord 155, New Central 705, National 35/4 Orient 308, Presidency 11/10, Reliance 91, Standard 551/8.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha at the Albert Hall, College Square, last night Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutt was elected President for the current year and Mr. Padamraj Jain General Secretary. The report showed that the Sabha had opened 167 branches and 90 free primary schools in Bengal during the year.—A. P.

The Sessions Judge of Delhi has accepted the appeal of Gayan Inder an Arya Samaj preacher who was convicted by the Lower Court under Section 153-A Indian Penal Code and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in default four months rigorous imprisonment and acquitted him. Lala Bishan Narain advocate defended the accused.—A. P.

Crowded with thousands of Mahomedans carrying banners and waving torches the main thoroughfares of Calcutta presented an amazing spectacle on Tuesday night when the first of the popular demonstrations in connection with Mohurrum was observed.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan inaugurated a class of journalism under the auspices of the Madras Tutorial College.—A. P.

The Madras University is arranging for a course of special lectures on Dravidian culture similar to the courses of lectures delivered last year.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I.C.S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

Mr. J. N. Bhat, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to act as Judge, Small Causes Court, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. V. P. Raverkar, on leave.

Mr. S. P. Badami, First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. J. N. Bhat.

Mr. C. G. Kharkar, Acting Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, vice Mr. S. P. Badami.

Mr. K. A. Sapre, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Koregaon and Dahiwadi, to act as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, vice Mr. C. K. Kharkar.

Mr. Tikamdas Dewandas Motvani, pleader, Karachi, to be a Notary Public.

Rao Saheb Ashanna Ramchandra Akool to be Superintendent in charge, Finger Print Bureau, Poona.

A temporary appointment of a Special Magistrate of the First Class is created in the Surat District for a period of six weeks by appointing Mr. C. N. Millard, District Deputy Collector, Nasik, to hold it and to try the Surat riot cases.

Mr. K. M. Joshi, Mamlatdar of Rajapur and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ratnagiri District, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. V. P. Raverkar, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, has been granted leave on average pay from the 13th June 1927 to the 16th September 1927, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. K. S. Bapat, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Karad and Patan, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge Koregaon and Dahiwadi, vice Mr. K. A. Sapre, transferred.

Mr. D. R. Dalal, First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, has been granted leave on average pay from the 4th August 1927 to the 24th October 1927 (inclusive), and permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months, with effect from 1st October 1927, or the date of relief.

Mr. Bulchand Alumal, Huzur Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for two months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. V. S. Bhide, on return from leave, to be on special duty in the Co-operative Department for a period not exceeding one month and thereafter to appoint him to act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E.

Mr. W. C. de C. Walsh, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., to be officer on special duty vice Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., with effect from the date on which the services of Mr. Shillidy are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. W. Grieve, officiating Deputy Director of Instruction, is granted leave on average pay for six months followed by leave on half average pay for four months with effect from 23rd November 1927 or subsequent date of releif.

The Governor has accepted the resignation by—

(1) Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, (2) Mr. H. L. Painter, (3) Mr. E. W. Perry, (4) Mr. I. H. Taunton of their offices of members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Governor has nominated:—

(1) Mr. R. T. Harrison, (2) Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., (3) Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., (4) Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., being officials, to be members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

With effect from 3rd February 1927, vice Mr. C. H. Blothwayt, I.C.S., retired:—

Messrs. D. G. MacKenzie, R. B. Ewbank, J. A. Pope, G. S. Hardy, A. R. Dalal, and A. F. L. Brayne, to be collectors and to remain seconded if they hold any substantive appointments under the Government of India or Local Government.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Collector.

With effect from 19th February 1927, on which date Mr. R. B. Ewbank, reverted to the regular line as Collector:—

Messrs. J. A. Pope, G. S. Hardy, A. R. Dalal, A. F. L. Brayne, and J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to revert as Assistant Collectors.

The services of Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Dr. (Mrs.) M. E. Hackett, Honorary Lady Doctor at the Dwarkadas Lallubhai Dispensary, Bombay, is granted leave for three months in extension of the leave already granted to her and Dr. (Mrs.) Saldanha Fernandez.

N. B. Muzumdar, Medical Officer in charge Ranchhodlal Dispensary, Ahmedabad, has been granted leave on half average pay for six months with effect from the 18th May 1927.

(Continued from column 6)

Bros.

S.S. Circassia for Liverpool: 31 bales wool raw, P. Rowjeebhoy; 60 bales wool raw, M. Motilal: 21 bales wool raw, A. Salemohmed; 50 bales wool raw, K. Esmail; 238 bales wool raw; W. Latham and Co.: 21 bales wool raw, M. Mangal and Co.: 100 bales wool raw, D. Kurden Chand: 100 bales wool raw, D. Kurden Ltd.: 20 cases curry powder, M. Poonjiia-Mall; 6 bales wool raw, Cox and King Ltd.; 20 cases curry powder, M. Poonjiia and Sons; 42 cwt. apricot kernals, Pohoomall Bros.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 7.

S.S. Barala, Captain Inuman, from Busreh.

S.S. Clan Macbride, Captain Johnson, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 8.

S.S. Jalapalaka, Captain Courtney for Rangoon.

S.S. City of Hereford, Captain Rutter for Antwerp via Karachi.

S.S. Akbar, Captain Wheeler for Jeddah.

S.S. Vasna, Captain Fitzherbert for Busreh.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 7.

Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.

S.S. Barala: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barala, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Clan Macbride: The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Macbride, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalapalaka: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Jalapalaka, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Hereford: The J. F. Coy.'s steamer City of Hereford, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp v.a Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Akbar: The T. M. Company's steamer Akbar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with ballast.

S.S. Vasna: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Razmak, will arrive to-day from Aden, with outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer Khandala will arrive to-day from Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 7.

S.S. Ranpura from London, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

40 cks. aniline colour; 21 cases mineral water; 15 cases liquor; 9 bales carpets; 18 cases velvet tissues; 13 cases cinema material; 200 bundles soap; 12 cases silk and cotton; 26 bales and 2 cases silk voil yarn; 135 cases brandy; 80 cases art silk yarn; 12 cases cotton velvet ribbons; 55 cases art silk; 11 cases motor pumps; 23 cases and 690 bundles motor car tyres and tubes; 38 cases cycle tyres and tubes; 16 bales woollens; 11 cases boiled sugar goods; 11 cases brass eyelets; 20 cases quint; 10 cases, 271 drums and 787 kegs paint; 49 cases epsom salt, olive and castor oil; 10 cases vinegar; 34 cases salt; 28 cases confectionary; 40 cases castor oil; 22 cases sugar; 11 cases olive oil; 154 cases cigarette; 15 cases medicines; 1 case greese; 16 cases medicinal goods; 20 cases syrup; 200 cases lime juice, 8 cases disinfectant fluid; 41 coil brass copper wire; 19 cases cables; 30 C. I. valves; 200 boxes coppers; 40 bloaters; 17 cases paper; 30 cases liquid colours and essential oils; 507 cases brandy; 20 cases wine; 7 cases raw ivory; 14 cases photo films; 33 cases cotton velvets; 145 bundles copper sheets; 20 cases brass panel pins; 33 cases brass ware; 16 cases parasols; 16 cases cotton sewing thread; 58 cases cheese; 30 cases wagonwork; 1897 cases vegetable product; 1500 zinc blocks; 45 cases toilet soap; 54 cases books; 16 cases wireless aparatus; 38 coil manila rope; 10 bundles horlicks malted milk; 108 cases old newspapers; 13 cks. zinc sheets 1 case lubricating oil; 10 drums chemicals; 30 cases bottled capsuls; 299 cases oil stores; 10 cases virol; 51 cases accumulators; 20 packages hops; 11 cases biscuits; 25 bags glue; 70 cases liver salt; 30 cases iron tacks; 350 cks. cement; 11 bars and 10 bundles brass rods; 16 cases caned fruits; 84 cases wines; 30 cases gine; 19 cases envelopes; 38 cases spirit varnish; 27 cases tobacco; 12 cases colour; 40 cases cordials; 10 cases coconut hair oil. 104 packages soap; 14 kegs white lead; 15 cases steel office furniture; 375 cases dried milk; 11 cases osteline; 50 bags abestoes cement; 21 cases french polish; 100 bundles Y. M. sheets; 50 cases tallow; 12 kegs and 5 cks. aniline dyes; 787 cases whiskey; 480 cks. and 100 casks whiting; 21 packages electric cranes; 30 cases lanterns; 15 copper plates; 19 cases photo materials; 11 cases biscuits; 10 cases ironwood screws; 150 rolls roofing bolts; 80 cases mastic; 10 cases medicines; 25 cases milk; 20 cks. glass bottles; 14 bags kieselgeiter; 10 cases crown corks; 10 boxes specie; 120 bars silver.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 7.

S.S. Malwa for London: 200 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Josepn Travers and Sons; 8 bales woollen rugs, R. Merally and Sons; 12 bales cow hides, R. Merally and Sons; 100 tons fine polands, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 4 bales cotton rags, A. K. Gulamalli and Bros.; 28 bundles lamb skins, M. M. T. Afshan; 208 cwt. turmeric, J. Doyal.

S.S. City of Hereford for Antwerp: 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros..

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton. Volkart

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: G. I. P. vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—2nd Dn.—Colaba United vs. "Times of India," Oval, 5-45 p.m.

The mail steamer "Razmak" due with the English mails of June 23 at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 9.

Muharram: Katal-ki-Rat.

Harwood League: S. Staffs vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 10.

Muharram: Shahadat Day (Mahomedan Holiday).

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegraph communication with Karachi is perfect and normal working now resumed.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.

The 2nd Quarterly General Body Meeting will be held on Sunday (the 10th instant) at 4 p.m. in the Association premises (No. 1 Nanji Ladha Building, Matunga).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified in Group "B" are required to attend at the High Court on the First Floor this Friday morning the 8th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. on Thursday:—Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 2; Cholera attack 1, death 1; Plague attack 1, death nil; influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 77; Total mortality this day last year was 101.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Barun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. "Homayun" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club will broadcast the following programme to-day (Friday):—

5 to 6 p.m. Indian Vocal and Instrumental Music:—(1) Urdu song by Mahomed Hussein; (2) Urdu song by Miss Dulari; (3) Gujerathi song by Master Himat; (4) Gujerathi song by Master Mahomed; (5) Punjabi song by Bhai Chhela; (6) Harmonium by Prof. S. R. Kapileshwari.

6-30 to 7 p.m. Children's Programme:—(1) A Trip to Moonland (I) Uncle Charlie; (2) A Trip to Moonland (II) Uncle Charlie; (3) Little Red Riding Hood (I) Uncle Harry; (4) Little Red Riding Hood (II) Uncle Harry; (5) Fairies in the Firelight, Uncle Walter.

7 p.m. Time Signal.

7-5 to 7-45 p.m. Dance Music:—(1) Clap Hands, here comes Charlie; (2) April Blossoms; (3) Somewhere a voice is calling; (4) The two of us; (5) Couldn't you care for me?

Call—Sign 2FV. Wavelength—387 metres. Power—100 Watts.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds Sterling).

Remittance during the week-ending 2nd July, 1927:—Sterling purchased in India, 513,000; Sterling taken over in London, nil; Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, nil; Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury, nil; Council Bills, nil; Total 513,000.

Total Remittance from 1st April, 1927, to 2nd July, 1927:—Sterling purchased in India, 4,215,000; Sterling taken over in London, nil; Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, 5,574,000; Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury, nil; Council Bills, nil; Total 9,780,000.

High Class 22 carat Rolled Gold wrist watch for Rs 10

Newly imported Coin shape. Smaller in size and handy to wear. Best bridge movement Guaranteed for 10 years Given with a silk strap free. Write Now:—

V. S. WATCH COY. P. B. 17, Madras

NAGPURSATYA GRAHA

KEENLY WATCHED BY BRITISH LABOUR

"SAK" DENOUNCES SENTENCE ON MR. AVARI.

LONDON, July 6.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:—

Great interest is evinced in Labour and Communist circles in the Nagpur Arms Act satyagraha. Owing to inadequate cable news from India, full reports of repressive action taken by Central Provinces Government in prosecuting Mr. Munchershaw Avari, the leader of the movement, became available only recently. The question of support to the Nagpur movement was considered by the Communist Party of Great Britain and it was resolved to congratulate Mr. Avari and extend moral support to the movement.

It is understood that Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., has sent the following cable to the Nagpur Congress Committee, to-day:

"The Communist Party of Great Britain denounces the Government's sentence on the brave citizen Mr. Munchershaw Avari and offers congratulations to Sardar Avari and Captain Chatoorbai for the new movement against the Arms Act and hope everf true Congressman will join it."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST NEW LOAN.

RS. 25 LAKHS TO BE RAISED.

At a special meeting of the Improvements Committee held on Thursday afternoon, consideration was given to the question of raising a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for the current year. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted "in Camera", as the members did not want to spoil the chances of a loan by having their discussion reported in the Press.

In their report dated 5th July 1927, the Finance and Establishment sub-committee said:—

We have considered the question of raising a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for the current year. We agree with the suggestion made by the Chief Officer that the loan be raised in the open market.

TERMS.

Regarding the terms on the manner in and the time at which the loan should be raised, we recommend that the rate of interest payable on the loan be fixed at 4½ per cent. the minimum issue price being fixed at Rs. 99-8-0 per cent and we agree with the proposals made by the Chief Officer that the period of the loan should be 60 years, the Board reserving the right to redeem it at the end of 30 years or at the end of any subsequent year on giving six months' notice and that the Sinking Fund should be calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. We also agree with the Chief officer's proposal to raise the loan immediately after the Government has raised their loan.

We recommend that the Committee be authorized to negotiate with the local banks or to invite tenders from the public, as the circumstances may require, and that they be empowered by the Board to fix the actual date of issue and to accept offers.

After a heated debate, the terms of the loan were accepted by the Committee. The consideration of other items on the agenda was postponed to the next meeting of the committee.

PALASHIPARA RIOT.

FACTS NOW AVAILABLE.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

With reference to the report of a communal disturbance at Palashipara on the 3rd the Associated Press learns authoritatively that the facts are: There was an outbreak of communal rioting in a village under the Tehata police station of the Meherpur sub-division in the district of Nadia on July 3. As far as has been ascertained, rioting began on the morning of the 3rd instant, with an attack by a large body of Mahomedans on the Hindu village of Ramnagar in the course of which one Hindu and one Mahomedan were killed. Their bodies, however, have not been found. The majority of the Mahomedans are believed to have come from the Murshidabad district. On the withdrawal of the Mahomedans from Ramnagar the Hindus in the neighbouring village of Rudranagar attacked the Mahomedan residents setting on fire about 20 houses and a 'cutcha' mosque. Some Hindus and Mahomedans were wounded. In the meantime the Mahomedan party which had attacked Ramnagar had reached Sahebnagar which is near the Murshidabad border and burnt down one house. A Mahomedan inflicted gunshot wounds on four persons. On the night of the 3rd, a Hindu was murdered in Palipar (Valachipara) by some unknown Mahomedans and it is said that on the morning of the 4th three boys who were looking after cattle were assaulted. One of them is believed to be missing. No further incident took place.

The Sub-divisional officer of Meherpur reached Palashipara at 2 p.m. on the 3rd. On the evening of the same day the District Magistrate received a telegram which was handed in by a constable at Plassey railway station saying that rioting was going on at Palashipara. He and the Superintendent of Police left by the first train on the 4th with a small armed party. They arrived at Palashipara which is eleven miles from the railway station at 3 p.m. having been delayed owing to the state of the road. Tranquillity had been restored by the time they arrived and they returned to Krishnagar on the night of the 4th. Reinforcements of armed police were sent to patrol the disturbed villages on the 5th instant. The reasons for this disturbances is so far unknown.—A.P.

TODDY VERSUS LIQUOR.

DUEL IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WEBSTER QUOTED FOR SUPPORT.

LUXURY OF THE POOR?

"Is toddy a liquor?" This was the theme of a full-dress debate at a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board.

Out of the seven members who took part in discussion, three spoke in favour of toddy and four against. Dr. Vora described toddy as a harmful drink, Dr. Master called it a luxury of the poor and Mr. Gamadia thinks that it is an elixir of life. Mr. Chandavarkar. quoted "Webster" to define Toddy. Dr. Deshmukh held that if toddy was a food, whisky was a better food. Sir Vasantrao defended toddy drinking on the principle of liberty.

The discussion is adjourned till the 19th of July.

In pursuance of a requisition signed by four members of Improvements Committee, a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board was held, on Thursday afternoon, to give consideration to the following proposition:—

"That the Board regrets that the Improvments Committee have approved of the location of a toddy shop on the Chowpatty estate belonging to the Trust inspite of the Board's Resolution No. 19 dated the 14th July 1926, prohibiting the location of liquor shops on the Trust's Estates and premises and are of opinion that toddy shops also should not be allowed to be located in the Trust's property as they are also liquor shops."

The requisition was signed by Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, B. G. Horniman, H. M. Rai[illegible]a and Dr. Viegas.

It will be recalled in this connection that there was a heated debate in the Improvements Committee when the resolution signifying the approval of the location of the said toddy shop was being discussed, a fortnight back in the committee's meeting.

ORIGIN OF CONTROVERSY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved the resolution on behalf of the requisitionists. He briefly narrated the history of the toddy shop. A Parsi lady had run that shop for a number of years. She was served with a notice to vacate the premises as, on those premises, a new construction had to be made by the Improvement Trust. The matter had come to the Improvements Committee because the lady applied for a fresh license. The Chief Officer had refused to allow the sanction under the Board's resolution. The improvements Committee had allowed the shop to be located on the premises of the Trust as the majority of its members thought that toddy was not a liquor. Now there were several points for the Board to decide. They had to decide whether the application of the Parsi lady was for a new toddy shop or for the renewal of the old contract. They had further to give their decision whether "Toddy" was included in the word "Liquor" used in the resolution of the Board. It was but natural that the question was referred back to the Board as it was the proper authority to give final verdict on the question.

A HARMFUL DRINK.

Dr. Vora seconded the proposition. He said he was sorry to see that there were some anti-prohibitionists in the Corporation. The speaker was at a loss to know, why the meaning of toddy was disputed. Everybody knew that liquor was made from toddy. Toddy might be less harmful than liquor but all the same it was harmful if taken in excess.

LUXURY OF THE POOR.

Dr. Master regarded "Toddy" as a very mild drink. It was, he said, regularly taken by the poor as food. It was also a certain sort of luxury which the poor could enjoy. He was, indeed, surprised to find that some of the members of the Corporation had come forward to deprive poor people of their small luxury.

A Voice:—Give every member of the Trust Board a cup of toddy, please.

MAN WITH EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Gamadia opposed the proposition. He was proud to say that he was brought up on toddy. His family had been traders in toddy for good many years. He had got up-to-date experience of toddy as no other member of the Board had. The speaker challenged the members to have a bottle of toddy and then to speak on its merits or otherwise. A dose of toddy was a good medicine for a sound sleep.

TODDY DEFINED.

Mr. Chandavarkar, in a brief bright speech commended the resolution in the acceptance of the Board. He quoted "Webster" in defining what was meant by toddy. It was a liquor in so far as it was a spiritous drink made by fermentation. Even a man in the street or a servant in the house would say, without a moment's hesitation that toddy was nothing but a mild ferm of liquor. Why were the Government controlling the sale of toddy? Because they took it to be liquor. The Board had once for all accepted the principle of prohibition and it would be ridiculous for them to go back on their decision. Referring to the instance in ponit. Mr. Chanuavarkar said that the keeper of the said toddy shop had applied for a fresh license and, therefore, the case certainly came within the purview of the Board's decision.

WHY NOT WHISKY.

Dr. Deshmukh pointed out that the opposition had not advanced a single argument to prove that toddy was not a kind of liquor. They could even say that whisky was not a liquor because it was produced from barley. Every drink containing a fermented fluid and causing intoxication was liquor of one kind or another. Dr. Deshmukh pooh-poohed the argument of the opposition that toddy was a food. And was not whisky also a food? Surely whisky was as good a food as toddy was. When a patient could not be sustained on anything else, he was given whisky as a lost resort. But that was no argument in calling toddy a food. He had nothing to say against "Nira" which was an unfermented toddy. It was, of course, a good tonic and nothing could be urged against its drink. If people were so anxious to take toddy as food, let them drink "Nira" and let the shops be kept open during the early hours of morning, from 3 a.m. to 6 a.m. before fermentation set in. According to him there was no difference between toddy and other liquors.

LOVER OF LIBERTY.

Sir Vasantrao Dhabholkar came in as a champion of toddy. His contention was that the Bombay Municipality was making a large revenue from the licenses given for the tapping of trees and every one knew that toddy could be had from tapped trees. If the Corporation were producing toddy, why should there be any objection against its sale? The speaker further informed the Board that fermented toddy was not allowed to be sold in toddy shops. Referring to Dr. Vora's argument that toddy taken in excess was harmful, Sir Vasantrao opined that everything was harmful when done in excess. Excessive non-co-operation, excessive tea, (Mr. Nariman:—Excessive cigar smoking) excessive speech were all harmful. According to the speaker, the Board would not be justified in interfering with the liberty of persons.

As a host of speakers were forth-coming, the President adjourned the discussion till the 19th instant.

WOMAN KILLED ON RAILS.

Laxmibai a Hindu woman was crossing the railway lines on Wednesday afternoon at Sewree when she was knocked down by an electric train. She died on the spot. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

POONA RACES

SUMMER MEETING.

The following races will be run in the Summer Meeting of the Poona Season:—

1st Day Saturday, 30th July, 1927, 2nd day Saturday, 6th August, 1927, 3rd day Saturday, 13th August, 1927, 4th day Saturday, 20th August, 1927, 5th day, Wednesday, 24th August, 1927, 6th day Saturday, 27th August, 1927.

FIRST MEETING

1st Day Wednesday, 31st August, 1927, 2nd day Saturday, 3rd September, 1927, 3rd day Thursday, 8th September, 1927, 4th day Saturday, 10th September, 1927.

SECOND MEETING

1st Day Wednesday, 14th September, 1927, 2nd day Saturday, 17th September, 1927, 3rd Saturday, 24th September, 1927.

AUTUMN MEETING.

1st Day Saturday, 1st October, 1927, 2nd day Thursday, 6th October, 1927, 3rd day Saturday, 8th October, 1927.

MILL-OWNERS' DEPUTATION

MR. H. P. MODY TO LEAD.

FRANK TALK WITH VICEROY.

The personnel of the Mill-owners' deputation to His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with Indian Textile Tariff Board's report and the Government of India's decision thereon has, it is now understood on the most reliable authority, taken definite Shape. The deputation is to consist of eight members, and will be fully representative of the textile industry of the whole country. Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association will lead the deputation.

Messrs. H. P. Mody, F. Stones, A. Geddis, and N. B. Saklatmala will represent Bombay in the deputation,—as the other gentlemen whose names were announced previously in these columns could not proceed to Simla owing to reasons of health,—while the four other members will be representatives of up-country centres. Ahmedabad will have two representatives, and Cawnpore and Delhi will send one each. The Bombay members will leave to-day (Friday) for Simla by the Peshawar Mail. The up-country members will join the deputation at Simla.

This deputation to the Viceroy is, it, is asserted, not going to be a tame affair. The meeting with His Excellency, it is stated, will not be formal but it will be for an exhaustive discussion of the problem of the industry in this country. The deputation, it is expected, is proceeding with a firm determination to present the case for the protection of the cotton textile industry, and whatever may be result of the deputation, it seems pretty certain the Spokesmen of this Indian industry will not return without a frank talk with His Excellency.

The deputation will meet his His Excellency at 3 p.m. on the 12th instant.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

B. B. R. A.'S GOOD SHOW AGAINST CHESHIRES.

It was a pleasant surprise to see the B. B. R. A. giving such a good account of themselves when they met the redoubtable Cheshires on the cooperage on Thursday, being defeated by the only goal of the match. And all the more surprising was it in view of their recent big defeat at the hands of the Staffords. True the soldiers did not play like league champions and their performance did not reflect much credit on their reputation, but with all that, the gunners' defence was brilliant and it was not rare to see their forwards making dangerous raids at least one of which deserved to materialise in the closing stages of the game.

The opening exchanges found the Cheshires on top and for the entire first half the local defence was sorely but stood the strain to such good effect that the interval arrived with a blank score sheet. With the advent of the second moiety the gunners had more of the game and the ball travelled up and down the field. There were several exciting incidents in the B. B. R. A. goal mouth but sheer brilliance on the part of Lindsay and Lindsay temporarily averted disaster. Midway through the half, however, Marshall had to undergo a rapid bombardment in the course of which he completely misjudged a shot by Shaw and the visitors were one up. The gunners swept the ball to the other end where Kelly was distinctly unlucky to miss an empty goal by inches. A few minutes later the end came with the Poona team still leading.

CHESHIRES 1 goal.
B. B. R. A. Nil.

CHESHIRES:—Richards; Price and Vipond; Herd, Cunniff and Dale; Allsopp, Westcott, Wood Shaw and Barton.

B. B. R. A.:—Marshall, Gabriel and Lindsay; Bratton, Carr and Bowen; Kelly, Low, McHale, Morrison and Sneddon.

REFEREE.—A. G. Lowe.

ANGLO-SOVIET RUPTURE

WHAT SIR AUSTEN DID AT GENEVA

LONDON, July 6.

Replying to a number of questions in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that at a meeting of the British, German, French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese representatives at Geneva, he had explained reasons of Britain's breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet. No proposals were made for a joint conference with Russia or joint action with regard to Russia.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

Mr. Churchill, replying on the debate, foreshadowed that the Government's proposals would provide the means to procure a constitutional change by the manifestation of will of the people; and said these means could not be sufficiently provided merely by the constitutional practice of the House Lords defferring to direct expression of popular will. The object of the Government was to enable the House of Lords, if it chose to put itself in a better position, to discharge the functions remaining to it under the Parliament Act.

In division, Government received the solid Conservative vote with the addition of one or two Liberals.—Reuter.

Men and Matters.

"The provision of supplying abundant cool drinking water to third class passengers during the hot weather has always received the closest attention of the East Indian Railway." This is how a recent communique issued by the authorities of that Railway begins. Note the abundance of the adjectives—"abundant, cool, drinking."

* * * * * *

But when the communique proceeds to mention the "latest development" which has resulted from this "closest attention" one wonders whether the attention has been after all so close. The latest development is the provision of water tanks in the third class compartments under the supervision of a travelling water man. And it has taken two generations for the E. I. R. to hit upon this provision.

* * * * * *

"Rival leaders meet"—says a Press headline. But they did not meet "to have it out" once and for all. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Grey met on the same platform "to have a good go" against the Tories.

* * * * * *

Sympathy will be felt for the newspaper correspondents at Geneva. They are anxious to find out day after day whether the Three Powers engaged in discussing reduction in naval armaments have come to an agreement or not.

* * * * * *

But if is a case of some of them saying in the morning "Yes, we have" while in the evening they so "No, we have not". It appears that Japan does not agree with America and Britain in certain matters like having a naval holiday while America and Japan do not agree with Britain in reducing the tonnage of smaller crafts. Otherwise there is perfect agreement between all the three.

* * * * * *

"And somewhere", laments the "Times of India", "it seems to have been forgotten that the Government of India and their officers are not yet responsible to the Assembly". No: in no responsible Indian political quarters is this forgotten. In Johnkum quarters whose activities the "Times of India" and its cousins admire, it is however, very often forgotten and this reminder from their friend should be an eye-opener to them

* * * * * *

Tipsy Individual (thanking passer-by who has helped him in opening the front door) "Thank you, sir; thank you. Most extra-ordinary. Can't work my own latchkey. May I know your name, sir?"

The Friend in Need—"My name is Paul".

Tipsy Individual. (After a few seconds of hard thought), "Paul, Paul; Oh, now I remember. Did you get any reply to that long epistle you wrote to the Ephesians?"

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 7.
Previous Closing Rate	17.37
To-day's Opening Rate	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	17.33
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL.

	July 7.
Previous Closing Rate	9.18
To-day's Opening Rate	9.24
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.21
Difference	+.03

Broach April/May Expectations Rs. 344 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 7.
Silver Ready	Rs. 25 13 0
	0 1 0 lower.
Silver Forward	,, 25 13 0
	0 1 0 lower.

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Rain during week in parts of Gujarat Konkan, Deccan, Karnatik, Baroda Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Sawantwadi, Kolhapur and Southern Mratha Country States. Sowing generally in progress. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. Water for cultivation was deficient in parts of Sind. Supply of fodder was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Locusts caused damage in parts of Nawabshah, Larkana and Sukkur. Slight damage to crops was caused by insects in Upper Sind Frontier and by caterpillars in parts of Kaira and Panch Mahals. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.—

Sind 25 to 53, Gujarat 18 to 41, Konkan 29 to 38, Deccan 26 to 47, Karnatak 34 to 36.

There were 279 persons on gratituous relief in the Poona District on the last day of the week ending 25th June 1927. The report for Ahmednagar has not been received.

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NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1927.

ENTER AND CLAIM YOUR KINDRED.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru's lecture in Bombay, like the non-Brahmin's Conference at Coimbatore, may appear to a casual observer to be a mere conventional function. But both these and several more yet to come off are the little straws that show which way the wind blows. Who could have expected a month ago that the Madras non-Brahmins, stigmatised all along as selfish allies of Government, would refuse to accept office unless dyarchy was dethroned and complete provincial autonamy was granted? And now comes a seasoned Liberal from Northern India and knocks the Reforms so mercilessly on the head that we begin to wonder who is a Congressman and who is not. Mr. Kunzru would not only do away with dyarchy, "root and branch" but would refuse to be "content with Reforms in instalments." The Central Government, too, he would radically alter and transform the Councillors into Ministers responsible to the Legislative Assembly. Why, Pandit Kunzru has made a fair approach to the Congress demand, and he is himself wondering, "what is it that keeps us away from one another"? "In the Assembly and outside it", the Pandit admits, "it has been seen that we united on all important questions; and so far as the larger question of constitutional advance is concerned, sufficient agreement has been reached between all the parties so as to call the resolution passed by the Assembly the National Demand."

Why then are we still in different camps? Must the old secession still continue? Pandit Kunzru is absolutely right in his diagnosis that "it may be something party or personal that keeps the parties, in disputes but certainly it is nothing pertaining to the country's interests." He gives a gentle hint to whomsoever it concerns when he adds, "I do not say that the parties should merge into one another but it is possible for them while maintaining their distinctive labels to join together for particular work which is by no means a difficult ideal to achieve for a country which is striving for self-government." Mr. Kunzru came tantalisingly near making a precise suggestion. Perhaps he supposed the Madras non-Brahmins had already shown the way, the rightness of which may partly be gauged from the chagrin of the whole Anglo-Indian Press. We would, however, say once again to our Liberal countrymen, who founded and nurtured the Congress and who may now be looking wistfully at their old home, "Have courage, give up the mendicant mentality, assimiliate the new spirit. Then you can again enter and claim your kindred."

STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT.

The history of the Department of Industries of this Presidency ever since its inception reveals an attitude of melancholy meanness on the part of the Government of Bombay. Turning over the pages of the annual reports of previous years, we find that absolutely no work was done in spite of the assistance of an Advisory Committee, consisting of some of the prominent citizens well-known in the commercial and industrial life of the Presidency, which was made available for the Director. The warning given in the Report of the Industries Commission regarding the selection of Directors of Industries was ignored and the Civilians usurped the appointments in all Presidencies and Provinces on very fat salaries selecting mostly European Assistants under them. The result was that while British interests were well guarded, the needs of Indian industries were studiously disregarded. For carrying out Back Bay Reclamation, Sukkar Barrage and other grandiose schemes, machinery and stores worth lakhs of rupees were imported from England. No efforts were made to make an exhaustive survey of the local industries of the Presidency to find out what was being manufactured here and what scope there was to introduce and foster new industries in order to make this Presidency as much self supporting and independent of foreign imports as it could possibly be, as was recommended by the Industries Commission on which the Government of India had spent several lakhs of rupees.

The Advisory Committee of the Department of Industries soon discovered the extent to which the Department was anxious to help local industries under its Director, Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S. The services of his immediate Deputy, Mr T. Dyer who had come from the Waterworks Section of the Public Works Department on a fat pay of about Rs. 2,000, had to be dispensed with on the suggestion of the Advisory Committee as he had not sufficient knowledge or experience of local or foreign industries. The lukewarm interest which Civilian Directors took in helping Indian industries was brought to the notice of the Legislative Council in 1924 by Mr. Lalji Naranji, one of the members of the Committee, and the Council threatened to throw out the budget of the Department of Industries unless Government promised to appoint a well-qualified and experienced Indian Director. This, the Government promised do to save their skin, but they followed the policy of masterly inactivity for about eighteen months before appointing Mr. F. E. Bharucha, who was then the Assistant Director, as head of the Department. But before Mr. Bharucha took over the charge of his duties as Director, the Department was broken up and the staff was considerably reduced as was reported by Mr. Bharucha himself in his annual report for 1924-25. This was most scandalous and we hope the Legislative Council will demand a full explanation from Government why this step-motherly treatment was accorded to the first Indian Director with the concurrence of the then Indian Minister, Mr. Jadhav, and why all sorts of obstacles and impediments were placed in his way.

Despite these difficulties, the Indian Director has succeeded to a remarkable degree, as evidenced in his report for 1925-26, in carrying out his arduous work. The report under review contains short but very helpful and interesting notes on many important industries of this Presidency, such as cotton mills, woollen mills, leather cloth factories, match factories, oil mills, paints and varnish mills, paper mills, glass factories, pottery factories, rice mills, chemical works, industrial alcohol, steel furniture, writing nibs, soap factories, biscuit factories, raw hide pickers, brushes, machinery, button-making machines, containers and packers, manufacture of hardware, as also on cheap power and railway rates. Besides these, information about power-driven industries and very comprehensive and copious notes on our important cottage industries and how they can be fostered and developed are also given with illustrations of some of the hand-driven machines prepared under personal guidance and supervision of the Director, Mr. Bharucha, who is an expert textile engineer and had spent several years in cotton spinning and weaving mills as Works Manager before he joined Government service. We shall discuss some of the most important industrial items of the report in detail in subsequent articles. In the meantime, we strongly recommend all those who are interested in the industries of this Presidency and specially the members of the Legislative Council, to peruse and study the report carefully.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE'

The Tory Party in England is bent upon making the House of Lords again the final arbiter of the nature and progress of legislation in the country. Strongly Conservative in complexion, the House of Lords has always acted as a convenient tool in the hands of Tory Cabinets to force upon the country measures which have been repugnant to the majority of the population and the Baldwin Government as the end of their administration draws near desire to re-instate the House of Lords in the position of undisturbed autocracy from which the Parliament Act passed by the Asquith Government ruthlessly pulled it down. Mr. Mac Donald made this quite clear in the Labour vote of censure which he moved in the House of Commons on Wednesday. The scheme of "reform" propounded by the Tories and accepted by the Baldwin Government would give, as he said, "ascendancy over the Commons to the House of Lords, firmly based on the hereditary principle." The Birkenhead move to gerrymander the constitution in the interests of the Conservative Party has, however, been quickly seen through by the British people and even the Conservative Press has evidently thought it prudent not to grow rapturous over it. Mr. Baldwin may deprecate the elective principle in his remark in the Commons that such a principle appeared to be "superficially an extraordinarily plausible one." Mr. Churchill with a total disregard of the fact that other people have lively recollections of the days when he himself thundered against the hopelessly unprogressive outlook of the Peers of the British Realm, may assure the country that the Government only want to put the Peers "in a better position to discharge their duties under the Parliament Act." The British people know better owing to their bitter experience and they are not likely to allow themselves to be cajoled into embarking upon the perilous adventure of cutting down the hard-won liberties of the House of Commons so that "whoever be in office the Tories may be in office" and a number of men may have the right arbitrarily to decide the course of the legislation of the country simply because they are the sons of their fathers.

PRIMARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

Primary education in this Presidency is progressing, if at all, at a snail's pace Some of its knotty problems, administrative, financial and academic, have never been squarely faced, much less solved. The first Primary Education Conference, which met in Bombay in February last, could consider only a few questions of urgent importance. The Conference, however, has not been idle since then. Its several sub-committees have carried the work of the Conference much further and will place their suggestions before the forthcoming second session of the Conference at Poona. The Working Committee has considered various suggestions received from School Boards regarding the alterations and modifications of the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 and the rules made thereunder. Its recommendations will be one of the most important subjects before the Poona Conference. Even the brief experience of the working of the Act has revealed serious defects which will have to be rectified to an early date. We would suggest the Conference to depute a few educationists to visit some other provinces in India and study the systems of education obtaining there with special reference to administrative questions and rural courses of study. Another Committee of the Conference has drawn up a detailed curriculum for primary schools, which is a decided improvement upon the existing one. It is worthy of note that the curriculum specially emphasises the need of physical exercise, manual work, hygiene and nature study. Courses specially suited to rural schools have not yet been drafted. It is somewhat surprising the Conference has not so far stressed the need for a sound and extensive system of training for the teachers. This question and the all-important one of finance will, we trust, be fully threshed out at the Poona Conference.

A DESPOTIC DECISION

LAND REVENUE EXACTION IN BOMBAY

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI M.L.C.)

III.

I have stated in preceding articles that if the State creates unearned increement in agricultural industry it creates the same for all industries. Let us concretely examine this proposition and take the case of prudently managed banks and mills both of which after meeting all the expenses of management and supervision give handsome dividends and lay by substantial amounts in reserve, dividend equalisation fund, bonuses, and such other objects. Are these increments "earned"? When trade improves the shares rise in value; when the monsoon is favourable the stock rises; when the population increases the carrying business improves and railway and tram shares rise and when a warlike and extravagant Government ceases to be so and enters on a path of sanity the Government loans shew an upward tendency. Who creates these increments? Is it the absentee shareholders and the luxurious agents who create it? No, all this is created by nature and community combind and if this is the case why penalize the agricultural industry alone by taxing it to the extent of 50 per cent. of the net profits on the plea that the State should share the "unearned increment" in that industry because it has not been created by the efforts of the peasantry, and thus break the laws of fairness and justice and that important canon of taxation that all enterprises should be equally taxed? It is this inequality in taxation and the insecurity of title that has led to the high rate of interest in that industry—especially as the capital has always the tendency of flying from an unfavoured to a favoured business. After all agricultural land is money for which it is purchased or represents the money value of the labour and capital stock such as manure, water channels, fences, wells etc. and the rent it fetches is nothing but interest on this investment or capital stock. Why then should it be treated differently from other forms of investments and from interest? This differential treatment is the cause of the poverty and misery of the agriculturists; but the pity is that our bloated and incorrigible Government in their desire to extort money, claim their divine "right to take its share in the unearned increment derived from the land"—in paragraph 7 of their resolution—and thus take the opportunity of once more shewing indirectly their dominant tendency to treat unjustly and cruelly a large majority of the population of this Presidency in future.

SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER OR DICTATOR?

With these introductory remarks I shall proceed to discuss the future policy as accepted by the Government on the recommendation of the official members of the Committee who on their part appear to have been solely guided by their boss, the Settlemen Commssioner. As an apology, however, they preface the paragraph by stating that their views have since received the weighty support of the Taxation Inquiry Committee—a misleading statement to some extent as that Committee though composed largely of confused brains have made one thing quite clear and that is their definition of the annual value which they propose as the basis of assessment. This is what they say:—"What the Committee would recommend is that for the future the basis of the settlement should be annual value by which term they mean the gross produce less cost of production including the value o f the labour actually expended by the farmer and his family on the holding and the return for enterprise." It is quite clear that by annual value the Committee means" "net profit" and not "rent:" Still our Government who confound "annual value" with "rent" rely upon this weighty support of a Committee on which there was only one member representing cultivators and he had differed from his colleagues on the question of agricultural taxation.

The decision of the Government is contained in para 3 of the report wherein with only verbal modifications they endorse the view of the six official members of the Committee and which is as follows:—

"The revision of assessment of land revenue shall be based upon rental value but regard shall also be had to the general econmoic conditions and history of the tract. When in the judgment of the settlement officer the data relating to rents are insufficient to form a basis for proposals his proposals for revision shall be based on the following factors (1) the general economic conditions and history of the tract (2) the trend of prices (3) the proximity of markets (4) the state of communications and the results of crop experiments.

Rental value is the price for which land is or would be leased (for the most advantageous use) as determined by the real rents paid in open competition during the five years immediately preceding the revision settlement.

Provided that if an improvement has been effected in any land by or at the expense of the holder thereof the increase in the rental value of such land due to the said improvement shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessment thereof."

This is going to be the future policy of the Government and as stated by them rental value will be their basis and other factors mentioned above will be merely subordinate factors

(Continued on page 10.)

MARRIAGE REFORM IN INDIA

By M. S. SIRDAR, B.A., (Bom and Oxon) Barrister-at-law.

Perhaps there is no other subject in our present programme of social reconstruction which is as urgent and important as the reform of our marriage system. It is good that we are becoming gradually awakened to the need of setting our social house in order even before we do anything else. The number of men and women who are beginning to think rationally on questions like child-marriage, enforced widowhood, "hunda" and "kanyavikraya" systems etc., is increasing day by day. Many are those who now realise that it is high time that these evil customs went making room for better things. Such being the case, it will not be amiss if I were to attempt to give a little indication of the perspective in which we should look at these social matters in these days. We must first of all cleanse and disabuse our minds of certain superstitions and obsessions which have obscured our vision for a long time past. Unless and until we do so we cannot hope to make any progress whatever towards reconstructing our social edifice. So my only object in writing this article is to point out the angle of vision from which we must look at this all-important institution, in these days.

REGULATION OF SEXUAL INSTINCT.

Marriage in its essence and ultimate analysis is but a regulation of the sexual instincts which are a common heritage of all animal life. In a barbarous and uncivilised society these instincts are more or less on the surface. There is little check or regulation. Our own Mahabharatkara says that before Shwetaketu it was all chaos and promiscuity so far as these instincts were concerned. He further adds that "Formerly it was not a crime to be faithless to a husband; it was even a duty. This custom is observed in our own days among the Kowrawas of the North. The females of all classes are common on the earth; as are the cows so are the women; each one has her caste; It is Shwetaketu who has established a limit for the men and women on the earth." So then, it is only when society becomes more and more orderly, these instincts get checked by certain restraints and limitations being placed upon them; and this process is called marriage. It is only a mode in which the regulation is effected. The more stable and orderly the state of society, the more refined and honourable are the modes by which the tie of martial union is effected. When the society is rough and less refined, less humane and less honourable modes of marriage are in vogue. Thus, for instance, marriage by capture ("Rakshasa" form of marriage (as described by Manu), marriage by rape ("Paishachya" form of Manu), marriage by use and prescription ("usucapio" of the Romans), marriage by sale (co-emption of the Romans), and so many other kinds of marriage were in vogue at different times at different places on earth. At these stages marriage is considered to be only an adventure or at best a 'monetary transaction.' But as society gets more and more refined and polished, it comes to be regarded as a serious thing-not to be trifled with lightly. So, naturally, as Bentham says, man seeks to invest it with a certain amount of solemnity also.

A CIVIL CONTRACT.

It is here that religion intervenes. For to the human mind no sanction is more sacred or more inviolable than that of religion; so naturally he invokes the aid of religion to clothe the marital union with the required solemnity. From henceforth, therefore, marriage begins to be regarded as a sacrament; the union being recognised as an indissoluble fact. But as time goes on all sorts of superstitions cluster round this institution. A variety of observances, rituals and incantations cling like so many parasites round the virgin creeper. But the human

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

India—The Plaything.

How helpless India is the plaything of British military ambitions and mutually opposed "frontier" theories is indicated in the announcement in the "Daily Herald" of London that Britain in her anxiety to redistribute the military forces of the Empire desires to station a highly mobile expeditionary force in India. The War Lords of Britain are reported to be busy considering schemes of defence which "traverse" the problem of Afghanistan. The Labour journal adds the significant warning that the British people must not allow again "secret preparations for war" while the governing classes make "public protestation of peace" and there is no doubt that a large body of British voters will feel strongly on this point and express their resentment at the general election. But what about India? Are her people to be saddled with additional military burdens while her autocratic rulers perfect new war measures at the dictation of the British War Office? The Legislative Assembly should demand an explanation from the Government of India at its ensuing meeting about these ominous developments.

India House in London.

The grandiose conception of having an "India House" in London imitating the magnificence of the palatial mansions built by Canada and Australia for their own agencies in London may appeal to those who hold the theory that India is in their trust. They desire to exhibit in London how well India has "prospered," as they love to call the country's present condition, under their benign care. But to the people of this country to allow millions of pounds to be frittered away in London to flatter Imperialistic vanity will appear as a kind of refined insult when their demands for money to provide for better education and larger amenities of civilised life are refused. Now that the High Commissioner for India in London has appointed an Advisory Committee of three members of the Indian Legislature at present in England to help him with their suggestions regarding the plans and estimates for the proposed India House, it is incumbent upon the two Indian members at least of that body to see that the estimates are modest and that the plans show a truly Indian touch in architectural design. The right thing will be to utilise Indian talent in designing the building.

Lingering Discrimination.

For all the talk of an honourable settlement in South Africa, it seems that the spirit of racial discrimination is still lingering. If it tactfully retreats in one place it appears elsewhere in another form. For some years past in Durban Indians have been allowed to use only three rear seats on the upper decks of municipal tram cars, though they pay the same rates and taxes to the municipality as the Europeans do. This is bad enough and has often caused a great deal of trouble. Now, on the top of this, the Town Council has introduced a "Coloured" tram service for the 'sole and exclusive use of coloured persons." But there is nothing, it is said, to prevent a European from using these cars, whereas Indians are allowed to use only three seats on the ordinary cars. So if, as is feared, these seats are gradually reduced in number in view of special "Coloured" cars being provided, the segregation will be well nigh complete. It is reported that the "Coloured" cars are already being boycotted by Indians. Let us hope Mr. Sastri will help the authorities to settle the matter amicably before it develops into another serious affair.

A Ghatkopar Grievance.

People dislike paying taxes and hate to have them increased, and the Ghatkopar public is no exception to the rule. The local Municipality seems to have given much offence by raising the house tax from 6 1/4 to 8 per cent., the conservancy tax by 50 per cent. and a few other taxes. The reason for raising the house tax is stated to be that the tax of 6 1/4 per cent., imposed by the old Notified Area Committee in 1905, has remained the same all these years though the rents have increased about three times. To this it may be replied that the Committee's income was only Rs. 3,500 whereas the income of the present Municipality is about ten times as much. It is difficult to find fault with the enhancement of the conservancy tax; for while the conservancy expenditure is about Rs. 12,000, the income from the tax is only Rs. 8,000. It is also stated in favour of the increased taxes that the Municipality has undertaken several items of capital expenditure and that this requires an increase in income to cover the interest on the loans borrowed and other incidental charges. To this the people reply that, if only the municipality is prompt in recovering all its dues, it is quite unnecessary to increase the current revenue on account of capital charges. And this point is well supported with facts and figures by Mr. Jamnadas M. Valabhdas, a member of the Municipality, in a lengthy statement submitted by him to that body. On the whole, we are not at all convinced that there is an urgent need for increasing the taxes to the extent that is proposed.

EMPIRE'S MILITARY CHESS-BOARD.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS IN VIEW ?

MOBILE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN INDIA

"PIONEER" ON THE ONE VULNERABLE POINT.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A special cable to "Forward" states that the "Daily Herald" understands that British Government has under consideration a drastic redistribution of the military forces of the Empire.

The paper says there will be "a new highly mobile expeditionary force" stationed in India," war chiefs will be "traversing" the problem of Afghanistan, and no explanation has been vouchsafed by the authorities for these changes.

The paper sounds a note of warning to all and says "we cannot allow again as we allowed in 1904 to 1914 secret preparations for war to be carried on under the cover of public protestations of peace."—Free Press.

NEXT WAR WITH RUSSIA ?

INDIA TO BE THE BASE.

"Forward" publishes the following cable dated London July 3:—

Commenting on the suggestion made in certain quarters of India being made the future chief base for the British Expeditionary Force, as correspondingly with the diminution of chances of its being used in Europe has an increased likelihood of its being used in the Eastern Mediterranean, Black Sea and Far East. Mr. Brailsford in the "New Leader" wonders whether "the first shot has been fired in the next war with Russia."—

INDIA MUST BE ATTACK-PROOF.

"PIONEER" ON SOVIET MENACE.

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

The "Pioneer" understands there is no foundation for the assertion that a deadlock has resulted from the discussion of military problems by the authorities in England and India. There is also, says the paper, no ground for the assertion that there is a variance of opinion on the subject of the defence of India.

The "Pioneer" in a leading article dealing with the Frontier problem to-day says there is little doubt the rupture with Soviet Russia must draw very pointed and close attention to the Northwest Frontier of India and it is plain the one spot where Russia can challenge the British Empire and make her challenge effective is on the North West Frontier of India. For the last seven years the paper says, Russians have been pouring arms and ammunition into Afghanistan. After discussing the position of the King of Afghanistan the paper says:—Russian influence may so predominate that even the King himself may find it exceedingly difficult to withstand its baleful effect.

The paper goes on to say: These considerations make the problems of the defence of India particularly living issues to-day. A strong and wholly efficient army be assured at all costs. The Indian Army must not be allowed to relapse into the position of "second line" army. In short the defence of India must be made so attack-proof that nobody would venture lightly to attempt the rash experiment of invasion and that if they did the attack could be beaten off without any dislocation of the peaceful administration behind the walls of the defenders.—A. P.

BREAK-DOWN OF NAVAL CONFERENCE.

AMERICA AND JAPAN TO INCREASE THEIR HOLDS.

PARAMOUNT RESPONSIBILITY OF POWERS.

LONDON, July 7.

Geneva.—Failure to surmount difficulties at the Naval Conference has engendered the feeling, that negotiations will result in considerable increase of naval construction in United States and Japan instead of reduction. Greatest secrecy is being observed regarding the prolonged conversations on cruiser problem but apparently difficulties have not been removed. Japanese and American representatives had to refer the matter to their Governments. The British Naval representatives to-day were conferring privately with the American experts, while the heads of delegations will probably continue private conversations inasmuch as capital ships are the next item in agenda.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S LIMIT.

LONDON, July 7.

Washington.—A surprise conference at the State Department between Mr. Kellogg and Sir Esme Howard, has aroused speculations as to whether conversations were connected with the apparent impasse in the Naval Conference at Geneva. Officials are reticent with regard to the object of the meeting and decline to discuss in detail the situation at Geneva but they intimate that the maximum of 400,000 tons for cruisers for Britain and United States mentioned by the American Delegation yesterday may be regarded at least for the moment as America's limit.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 7.

Paris.—M. Leygues, the Marine Minister, in an interview expressed the opinion that "our friends at Geneva are unable to agree, because, each delegation is conscious of paramount responsibility in assuring security of its own interests."—Reuter.

MILITARY SITUATION IN CHINA,

A THREAT TO CHANG TSO-LIN.

LONDON, July 6.

Rugby.—Reviewing the military situation in China, Sir Austen Chamberlain said reports during the past week showed that Yen Hsishan, the military Governor of Chansi, had moved six divisions eastward from Taiyuan Fu, apparently as a threat against Chang Tso-lin Sun-Chan-fang, the bulk of whose troops were concentrated along the Shantung Railway, had moved a force of 20,000 men to Yenchow on the Tienstin Pukow Railway. On June 30th, a Russian armoured train operating from this town recaptured Lincheng from the southern armies. The Fengtien troops are reported to have advanced along the Pekin-Hankow Railway and to have crossed the Yellow River. The railway between Chengchow and Lovang is reported to have been cut. Feng Yushiang has retired to Loyang.—B. O. W.

REFORMS COMMISSION

LORD READING NOT TO HEAD

GEN SMUTS TO PRESIDE ?

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The London correspondent of "Forward" says Lord Sinha tells him that he can state on his authority that Lord Reading will not head the Statutory Commission on Reforms nor Lord Sinha will be himself in it.

The correspondent is also informed on high authority that all talk of Lord Ronaldshay leading the Commission is sheer kite-flying. Indeed, he adds, attempts to foist Lord Ronaldshay have failed as already the name of the South African leader (General Smuts) is now on the lips of political gossipers.—Free Press.

"SHOUT LOUDEST."

O' DWYER ON ENGLISHMAN'S PRIVILEGES.

LONDON, July 7.

Earl Winterton, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Macmunn, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Godfrey Fell, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Robert Holland, Pilcher M.P., and Lt. Col. Applin M.P., were among guests at luncheon given by the Anglo-Indian Association at Veeraswamy's Restaurant. Mr. Kunning presiding said, that while the community desired to live amicably on terms of mutual respect with Indian brethren they had some apprehensions regarding future and asked that in connection with Statutory Commission steps be taken to safeguard their interests.

CIVIL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that civil development of India would not be possible without Anglo-Indians. Their past silence was no longer maintainable amid political changes in which those who shouted loudest were most likely to be heard. If they did not raise their voices judgment might go against them by default. He warmly supported their plea not for special privileges but that their interests should not be neglected in impending changes.—Reuter.

GOLD STANDARD AND RESERVE BANK BILL.

RETURNED TO COMITTEE REDRAFTED

SIMLA, July 7.

It is understood that the Finance Department of the Government of India have forwarded to the members of the Committee of the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill the measure with its sections as redrafted in the light of the Bombay discussions together with a memorandum containing the salient points of the changes made. The memorandum is said to be fairly exhaustive and contains also a resume of the proceedings held in Bombay with a view to facilitate the discussions to be held in Calcutta from the 18th to 28th instant. The changes are mainly in respect of three sections of the Bill and leave the improvement question of management and control for further discussions at Calcutta.—A. P.

THE PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK CASE

LAHORE, July 6.

In the court of Lala Nand Lall, Additional District Magistrate, at the renewed hearing of the Punjab Industrial Bank case, Lallia Ram, Chief Accountant, was further examined. After recording statements the case was adjourned.—Free Press.

LORD'S REFOMR SCHEME

SERIOUS CURTAILMENT OF COMMONS' PRIVILEGES

PREMIER DENIES CHARGE OF RIVALRY

LABOUR CENSURE MOTION LOST

LONDON, July 6.

The Labourites vote of censure on the Government in respect of the Lords' Reform Scheme outlined by the Lord Chancellor on 20th June attracted a full House.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who made his first appearance in the Commons after five weeks, moving the vote of censure, contended that the proposals seriously curtailed the privileges of the Commons, fundamentally altered the structure of the constitution and trenched on the Royal prerogative. Such a scheme should first be produced in the Commons. The scheme would give ascendency, over the Commons to the Lords firmly based on hereditary principle. "Whoever be in office, the Tories will be in power."—Reuter.

PREMIER'S DENIAL

"ELECTED HOUSE—A STRONGER CHAMBER"

(LATER)—In the Commons the Labour motion of censure was defeated by 362 votes to 167.

Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel listened to the vote of censure debate from the distinguished strangers' gallery.

Mr. Baldwin denied that the House of Lords was liable to become an effective rival of the House of Commons. It would be unable to make or unmake Ministers. The Lords would be unable to initiate finance or increase any charge. The elective principle superficially appeared to be an extraordinarily plausible one, but Government was opposed to the prospect of an elected Upper House immediately becoming a rival to the House of Commons. He pointed out that an elected upper House might become a stronger Chamber as was the case with the United States Senate. Government, after a long and close study, had offered the proposals which resembled those of the Coalition Government of 1922 for criticism and ventilation in Parliament and in the country. They must be guided in framing legislation, after due consideration of the proposals.—Reuter.

1000 YEARS' HISTORY TRACED.

LONDON, July 6.

Rugby.—The House of Commons was crowded when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on behalf of the Labour Party moved a vote of censure on Government in order to raise a debate on the proposals for the reform of the House of Lords. The Prime Minister in replying said that all who had examined the question of the power under the Parliament Act of the speaker of the House of Commons to certify bill as a finance bill over which the House of Lords had no power of amendment were agreed that it threw a difficult and invidious task upon that great office, but he agreed with the Bryce Committee that the difficulties which this procedure entailed could be resolved by a dozen experienced men of good will. Their duty might well be, as Government had suggested, to consider not only the proposed purpose but the underlying purpose of the legislation and to report which of its clause if any, were strictly financial and therefore only to be dealt with by the House of Commons and which clauses if any should be put in the category to be dealt with by the Lords.

After referring to 1000 years' history of the hereditary principle, he said no scheme of reform had ever been advanced that left out the hereditary element. If it was to remain, he could see no further way than that they should select their own representatives to a smaller Upper House of the legislature as did the Scottish and Irish representative peers. Government had offered its proposals for criticism and ventilation both in Parliament and in the country, and in the light of the present debate they would try to reach a common measure of agreement for their Lords reform legislation.—B.O.W.

U MAUNG'S ELECTION CONFIRMED.

FORMER MINISTER'S CORRUPT PRACTICES.

RANGOON, July 6.

A Burma Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Governor after reading the report of the Commissioners appointed for the trial of the petition of U Ba Tin against the return of U. Maung Gyee as representative of the West Rangoon (General Urban) constituency directs that by reason of corrupt practices of the respondent and his agents, the respondent's (U. Maung Gyee) election is set aside and the petitioner U. Ba Tin is declared duly elected.

U. Maung Gyee was Minister of Education, Local Self-government and Public Health during the first three years of the

JAPANESE TROOPS TO CHINA

DESPATCHED POSTPONED.

LONDON, July 5.

Shanghai.—The despatch of Japanese reinforcements to Shantung which, it is officially explained is to protect Japanese nationals, synchronises with a sudden interruption of the railway communication at Shantung by the Nationalists and intensification of anti-Japanese boycott especially at Canton Amoy and Shanghai.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS POSTPONED

Tokio. It has now been decided to postpone the despatch of troops from Dairen. Advance copies of to-morrow's newspapers "Nichinichi-Shimbun" and "Hochi Suimbun" strongly disapprove of the reinforcements fearing that they may intensify the anti-Japanese boycott in China.—Reuter.

VIRAMGAON CORDON AT WORK.

CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS.

PASSENGERS NOT TO BE HARASSED.

(From Our Special Representative).

VIRAMGAON July 7.

The Land Customs Line between Kathiawar and British India is re-imposed and the Viramgam Custom House began to collect duties on goods traffic from yesterday afternoon. The Customs Collector, Mr. Sinclair, four Inspectors, a number of clerks and peons are here. The Collector received orders to collect duty on goods traffic at 4 p.m. on Wednesday and as the staff was in readiness it began doing so within half an hour. The officers neither searched passengers' luggage nor collected any duty from them. Till this morning, they were under the impression that they had nothig to do with the passengers' luggage. I understand that they have confidential orders not to harass passengers for the present. Government have re-imposed the Customs Line only on five Railway Stations, because cart-traffic is stopped on account of rains. Government intend, however, to extend the Customs Line to cart-traffic stations also after the monsoon.

This evening, the Customs Collector Mr. Sinclair, and other officers were present on the Railway station at Kathiawar train time. The personal and household effects of the passengers were not generally inspected but all parcels were unpacked, inspected, sealed and if found liable to customs duties were charged. One bundle of leather valued at about Rs. 60 and belonging to one Vaja Kheta of Wadhawan was inspected by five difference official officials and after an hour, the poor man was allowed to take the bundle free with him. Every wagon of the Goods train is inspected minutely and hence goods trains are liable to delay. Uptil now trunks and other personal properties of passengers are generally free from ransacking and rummaging.

THE KATHIAWAR BARRIER.

COMMUNIQUE OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

The Gazette of India extraordinary published on Monday states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to declare the territory of Indian States in Kathiawar, hereinafter referred to as "the said territory", to be foreign territory for the purposes of the said section, and to direct that a duty of customs at the rate prescribed by or under the said Act in respect of any article, when imported into a port in British India shall be leviable on any such article when imported by land from the said territory.

Provided that such duty shall not be leviable on—

(a) any article which is proved to the satisfaction of the officer of land customs to have been imported by sea into the Port of Bhavnagar and to have been cleared there on payment of duty at the same rate as is prescribed by or under the said Act for a similar article imported into any port to which the said Act applies; or

(b) any article which is proved to the satisfaction of such officer to have been produced in the said territory.

NOTICE TO WORKMEN

NOT MORE THAN 250 WANTED.

MADRAS, July 7.

Messrs. Massey & Co. posted the following notice on their door this afternoon.

"The Company had no intention of employing than 250 workmen for the present. No foremen will be required for this small number of men. The more intimidation and rioting take place, the more difficult will it be for the late employees to obtain re-engagements."—Free Press.

RUSSIA AT GENEVA

CONVERSATIONS NOT REPEATED TO U. S, A.

LONDON, July 6.

Replying to a supplementary question in the Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the conversations at Geneva regarding Russia were not repeated to the United States Government.—Reuter.

TEXTILE QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

GOVT. WILLING TO ALLOT A DAY?

BOMBAY, July 7.

That the conclusions of the Government of India are justified neither by their own reasoning nor by the findings of the Tariff Board and that effect should be given to its recommendations is said to be the terms of the resolution of which Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji M.L.A. is giving notice to the Assembly on the textile question.

It is believed that, should the political parties in the Assembly express a desire to discuss the textile question on a resolution, Government would be agreeable to allotting a day specifically for the purpose.—Free Pres.

KARACHI'S EXPORT IMPORT TRADE

KARACHI, July 7.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the port of Karachi for June, issued by the Collector of Customs, show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 1,36,00,000 and that of exports to Rs. 2,39,00,000 the former showing a decrease of 11 lakhs and the latter of 12 lakhs as Compared with the figures in the corresponding months last year.—Free Press.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

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70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

PROMOTING JUSTICITE IDEALS.

"WE WILL NOT FORM MINISTRY".

RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR INTERVIEWED.

MADRAS, July 7.

"If the All-India Congress Committee relying upon the resolution of the Coimbatore Federation on the subject of members of the Justice Party accepting office issues a whip to the Madras Congress Council Party to defeat the Subharoyan Ministry and the Governor calls upon our party to form a Ministry and we recline as we shall, the only alternatives before His Excellency will be to dissolve the Council or to take back the administration of the transferred departments. For either contingency we are prepared, although I may add, that it will not be a proper step to dissolve the Council in view of the refusal of the two foremost political parties in the province to take office" said Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, General Secretary of the non-Brahmin party in an interview, with the Associated Press on the subject of the party's decision which he further characterised as a natural sequel to his party's experience of dyarchy for six years. He also expressed the hope that his party's resolve would help to stiffen up the Tendency to wobble, shown in some Congress circles. On the question of entering the Congress, Mr. Mudaliar referred to the criticism passed in some quarters and said that the act of entering the Congress was not inconsistent with the Justice Party's proposed programme and ideals. He would appeal to Congressmen to suspend judgment on these ideals, till the members of the Justice Party had placed their own viewpoint before them. Mr. Mudaliar denied that the object of their entering was to throw out individual Congressmen.—A.P.

"ASSERTION OF NATIONAL SELF-RESPECT."

MR. RANGASWAMY ON COIMBATORE DECISION.

MADRAS, July 77.

In an interview with the Associated Press Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar characterised the Coimbatore decision to enter the Congress and boycott office as an assertion of the national self-respect made by the Confederation despite the timid or separatist counsels of some of their leaders. He paid tribute to the conference on the course it had adopted.—A.P.

NON-BRAHMINS JOIN CONGRESS,

MADRAS, July 7.

The members of the Justice Party led by Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar are already joining the Congress in pursuance of the Coimbatore resolution.—A.P.

MARRIAGE AMONG HINDUS

A SACRAMENT AND HOLY CEREMONIAL

BOMBAY, July 7.

A monthly Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, under the presidentship of Principal, J. Mackenzie, President of the Society, when Mr. S. S. Mehta B.A. read a paper on "Some Marriage Rites among Hindus sanctioned by Custom as well as Scriptures, Part II".

Marriage among Hindus, said Mr. Mehta, is a sacrament and a holy ceremonial performed for liberating the souls of the departed ancestors, to three degrees remote, from the bondage of transmigration.—Free Press.

"THAT IS ALL TOO GOOD."

GEORGE JOSEPH ON NON-BRAHMAN DECISIONS.

MADRAS, July 7

Interviewed in regard to the decision of the Special Non-Brahmin Confederation at Coimbatore, Mr. George Joseph said: That is all too good. If permission is availed of largely, it will strengthen the Congress. It would also help to educate the Justice Party. If the movement for joining the Congress succeeds the South Indian Liberal Federation will die out of disuse.

At Coimbatore, the Confederation condemned preponderance of Brahmins in all departments of the Government. The Justice Party's desire to put an end to it cannot be achieved by any ordinance of self-abnegation, if the party representing Non-Brahmins adheres to the policy of non-acceptance of office until provincial autonomy is conceded.

If the Justice Party carries out the mandate of the Confederation and votes against the Ministry, and the Congress Party, in pursuance of the Gauhati resolution, joins it,—the Ministry will go and dyarchy will be at an end.—Free Press.

"SUPPORT BISHOPS OR THROW THEM OVERBOARD."

REVISED PRAYER BOOK ACCEPTED.

MOST CRITICAL DECISION SINCE REFORMATION.

LONDON, July 6.

What is considered to be the most critical decision taken by the Church of England since the Reformation, has been taken by the Church Assembly which, after two days' discussion, accepted the Revised Prayer Book by 517 votes to 135. ---Reuter.

Frequent cries of "Time" and ringing of bell shortened the speeches for and against the revised prayer book. So many wanted to speak that the Archbishop of Canterbury limited each speaker to five minutes. There was long queue at half past eight in morning for the vote, the result of which was announced at seven in evening.

Lord Hugh Cecil said that the Church was, and always had been, rich in eccentricity. "You must support the Bishops or throw them overboard. If you throw them overboard, you have no Government at all." He denied that the new prayer book was contrary to the Holy Scripture.

The Bishop of Norwich deprecated the controversy reaching a climax in a sort of vote of confidence in the Bishops and expressed the opinion that the new book had hardened the present confusion.

The voting was as follows:—

House of Bishops: 34 for; four against.
House of Clergy: 253 for; 37 against.
House of Laity: 230 for; 92 against.
---Reuter's Special.

ADULT EDUCATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, July 6.

The Education Conference to-day discussed the question of adult education. Mr. Stanley (Central Provinces) emphasized the great difficulty in India owing to the illiteracy of the majority of population. All the resources had to be concentrated on the adults of the future and little was available for the education of the adult of the present. The first necessity was to combat illiteracy.

Tydeman (Punjab) described adult schools in the Punjab.

Akbar (Hyderabad) pointed out that these schools could be very cheaply conducted. The cost of each school was only about 30s. per month.---Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA TO VISIT CEYLON

COLOMBO, July 7.

"The Ceylon Morning Leader" states that Mr. Gandhi has decided to pay a visit to Ceylon at the request of some leading citizens of Colombo particularly of the Indian community in Ceylon.

Three years ago Mr. Gandhi promised to visit Ceylon, but Hindu-Muslim troubles in India as well as his ill-health prevented him from coming here.

This will be Mr. Gandhi's first visit to Ceylon.—Free Press.

MADRAS, July 7.

Mr. Gandhi is busy on his khaddar campaign. Whenever he travels he goes in a specially designed saloon car with a charka displayed prominently on the outside.—Free Press.

CONTROL OF ENDOWMENTS

IRAQ GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

BAGHDAD, July 6.

The Moslem circles in Iraq are concerned over the rumoured intentions of the Iraq Government regarding the succession to the late Naqib of Baghdad.

The Government is credited with the plan of subjecting endowments to the control of the Council on which members of the family would sit. This would, it is felt, entail dissensions and cause deterioration in the management of the funds available for the entertainment of pilgrims from the whole of Moslem world.

CONTRARY TRADITIONAL PRACTICE.

Moreover, it would be contrary to traditional practice and would, it is feared by the wellwishers of the Iraq Government, alienate from the latter the Moslem sentiment outside Iraq. It is believed that the Minister of the Interior cadet of the distant branch of Naqib's family, who has hitherto not taken part in the administration of the endowments, is destined by the Government to be the real controlling member of the suggested committee. ---Reuter.

MR, SHAW NOT VISITING INDIA.

The rumour that Mr. George Bernard Shaw is visiting India to see Poet Rabindranath Tagore during the autumn, it is understood, is incorrect. It is reliably stated that Mr. George Bernard Shaw has at present, no intention of visiting India. —Free Press.

INDIA'S CHEMICAL AND WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

MENACE OF FOREIGN COMPETITION.

GOVERNMENT'S CALLOUS INDIFFERENCE.

HON. MR. RATANSI'S COMPLAINT.

The much-belated publication of the annual report of the Bombay Department of Industries by its first Indian Director, and especially the sins of commission and ommission on the part of both local and Central Governments that the report has brought into relief, have, as it were, taken the industrial circles of this city by surprise. The plight of indigenous industries is to-day even worse than before. One unmistakable feature of the Report is that it has virtually neglected some of the most important indigenous industries that have been, for a very long time, craving for consideration and support of the Government. We can instance here the chemical and woollen industries that have been the loudest in their protests against the Government attitude towards them. With a view to ascertain the exact position of these much-neglected indigenous industries, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji, a member of the Council of State and the chairman of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd., and the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd. The Hon. Mr. Ratansi was surprised to find that in the report of the Director very brief mention had been made of the two most important indigenous industries, viz., the Chemical and woollen industries of this Presidency though he had given full information about the condition and needs of the industries to the Director. The following is the gist of what the Hon. Mr. Ratansi considers to be the present position of these industries in India and especially in the Bombay Presidency.

So far as the chemical and woollen industries are concerned, the people interested in these industries had approached the Government of Bombay and even the Government of India with a request to examine these industries and refer them to Tariff Board for protection. Not only did the Government of Bombay do nothing of the kind but on the contrary they did include some of the indigenous chemicals in the list of articles which they recommended for the exemption of import duties. The inevitable result of the Government attitude is that to-day the chemical industry of India is in a much worse plight than ever before. The Indian Market has been flooded, with foreign chemicals imported from England and Germany. These two countries are exporting chemicals on a very large scale and they are sold in India at prices that are lower than those prevailing in those countries. This has been done with a sinister view to dump the Indian market and kill the Indian industry. It is high time now that the Government of India should come forward to save the indigenous industries from the disastrous foreign competition. The plea that has been put forward by Government for the unconscionable delay in considering the question of propping the indigenous industries by means of protection, is, indeed, quite untenable. Government said that the Tariff Board was full up with work for several months to come. Cannot the Government appoint another Tariff Board when the need of the industries is so great and acute?

"LAISSEZ FAIRE" ATTITUDE.

We understand that there are many chemicals which can be prepared and sold in India if proper protection was given them. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and all industrial Associations of this country have protested against the 'laissez faire' attitude of Government in this matter. It is a matter of great surprise that the Government of Bombay who cannot be unaware of the condition of chemical and woollen industries in this Presidency, have made a very brief and cursory mention of these industries in the report.

CHEMICALS AS FERTILISERS.

So far as the indigenous chemicals are concerned there is one more important factor to be taken into consideration. Many of these chemicals are good fertilisers and if they are safeguarded under protection, that would mean an immense advantage to the agriculture of this country. In this connection an extract from the most important memorandum submitted by the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd., to the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture is well worth quoting. This firm owns and runs a factory that produces chemicals and the superphosphate. That the firm is entitled to speak with an amount of authority on the subject cannot be doubted and this fact has rendered its memorandum more important to the Commission than any other. We quote the following from the "Fertiliser" a London journal dealing with farmer's raw materials.

"Chemical fertilisers in India have until very recently been practically unknown except Nitrate of potash. The surface soils containing nitrate of potash were used for certain types of tobacco. The Indian farmer did not know what plant food it contained but he had found out by experience that certain crops grew more luxuriously on certain soils which he distinguished as "white soils" from which nitrate of potash was manufactured and he began to use the raw article, after the salt was leached from them, for application to certain valuable crops.

The application of chemical manures is now a necessity. To withstand the growing impoverishment of soil in India and to increase its productive power, intensive farming and rational fertilising are necessary. If England can produce 30 bushels of wheat per acre India can scarcely produce 10 bushels. Agricultural experts have found that Indian soils in general have become very poor in nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The supply of natural manures providing both these is very limited. Therefore nitrogenous manures and phosphatic manures should be cheaply manufactured so as to bring them within the buying capacity of the Indian farmer."

CALLOUS DISREGARD.

The position of woollen industry is also most insecure in India because of the competition with countries like Italy and France. This competition is mainly due to the depreciated currency of those countries. The callous disregard of the Department of Commerce in this matter can only be tolerated in a country like ours. Unfortunately we have got a Commerce Department which is absolutely irresponsible to the Legislature. What other country would have tolerated this position?

LARGER PROBLEM.

The local woollen mills have taken a step in the right direction in forming themselves into an Association to protect their inerests. This is good so far as it goes but the larger competition of the woollen industry in India with the foreign countries like Italy and France is a problem which is to be solved by the Government of India in the first instance.

The following statement showing the imports into India of woollen shawls from United Kingdom and other foreign countries, will prove, beyond any doubt, how year after year the indigenous industries of India are being killed by foreign competition.

Statement showing the 'Imports' into India of WOOLLEN SHAWLS from United Kingdom and other Foreign Countries. after Armistice.

COUNTRIES.	1920-21. Pcs.	1921-22. Pcs.	1925-26. Pcs.
United Kingdom.	11,622	2,666	1,71,098
France ..	..	311	21,516
Germany ..	1,287	40,267	2.31.301
Italy .	1,586	..	1,18,635
Other Countries ..	1,777	1,093	24,666
Total	16,272	44,137	5,70,216
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom .	76,190	22,388	8,02,469
France ..	..	2,393	50,906
Germany ..	13,630	1,40,748	15,43,628
Italy ..	8,940	..	3,23,477
Other Countries..	19,520	2,937	1,30,011
Total	1,18,280	1,68,466	28,50,491

Statement showing the 'Imports' into India of WOOLLEN SHAWLS from United Kingdom and other Foreign Countries.

COUNTRIES.	1910-11. Pcs. During Pre-War period.	1914-15 Pcs.
British Empire ..	1,18,432	2,96,835
Germany ..	9,04,537	2,37,500
Holland ..	2,457	..
Belgium ..	60	..
France ..	6,468	5,236
Switzerland ..	8,177	4,561
Italy ..	4,750	21,187
Austria-Hungary ..	1,45,219	10,346
Total ..	11,90,100	5,75,665

KHADI PURSE FUNDS

MADRAS BAN ON GOVT. SERVANTS.

"PERVERTED JUDGMENT" SAYS GANDHIJI.

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

What is a political Association? is the question answered by Mr. Gandhi in today's "Young India" in reference to the recent order of the Madras Government prohibiting Government servants from subscribing to the Khadi Fund in aid of the All-India Spinners' Association under rule 23 (1) of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

He states, if the information supplied by the special correspondent of "The Hindu" is correct, the ruling of the Madras Government appears to me to be a case of perverted judgment and gross interference with the private liberty of its servants. If it is intended merely as an attack upon khadi or the All-India Spinners' Association, I have, he says no doubt that both will survive the shock and if it is an invitation to the All-India Spinners' Association to sever its connection with the Congress, I should be extremely sorry if I discovered that an Association had done anything to deserve such an invitation. The Association is proud of its being an integral part of the Congress organisation and it will deem it an honour and privilege to work under the Congress banner so long as that venerable national institution regards it as worthy of its patronage. But if merely owning parentage and patronage of the Congress an institution becomes a political association, the interpretation would involve most awkward consequences, which, I hope, no self-respecting Government servant will tolerate.

Gandhiji then asks whether untouchables' schools or hospitals conducted by the Congress are political bodies or is it a breach of Government Servants' Conduct Rules to subscribe to Famine Relief Funds opened by the Congress Committee. Khadi is at present an integral part of the Congress franchise. Is it a crime therefore for Government servants to wear it? It would be ridiculous to say that all Congress non-political activities became tainted with politics and were therefore taboo to Government servants and if Government dared to issue such boycott, it would prove to be its own death warrant. I can only hope that there will be Government servants courageous enough to disregard this monstrous ruling and openly help the Spinners' Association which, in spite of Government order, I submit is entirely a non-political body and was in so many words intended by the Congress to be and to remain for the reasons stated in the resolution which brought the Association into being.

Two things stand out unequivocal and emphatic in the preamble of the constitution of the All-India Spinners Association, namely, that it is uneffected and uncontrolled by politics, political changes of political bodies and that it has independent existence and powers. It would have been more honest if the reported action of the Madras Government had taken the form of a straight order to its servants to have nothing to do with the All-India spinners' Association on the simple and intelligible ground that it does not like penetration of charka into villages and consequent progress of khadi and all that it connotes."—Free Press.

THE POET ON INDIA'S MESSAGE.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

In reply to a reception given by the Greater India Society, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said India's conquest was not achieved by sword but by soul. The message of India was a message of love and fraternity, realisation of self in the Universe and universe in the self. India's civilization was not borrowed like that of Europe. It was in this that the strength of Indian culture consisted. This truth has unfolded itself wherever Indian civilisation and culture have spread. It is by this message that India has made China, Japan and Java her own. He was going to Java to find how the message of India has unfolded itself in Java. He hoped that the message of India will be realised by the youths and that would constitute their real glory.—Free Press.

RITHALA RIOT CASE.

DELHI, July 7.

The City Magistrate this afternoon framed charges against two of the accused in the Rithala Riot case under Section 304 B. I. P. C. and under Section 325 against eleven others. The remaining four were discharged.

The eleven accused who were charged under 304 applied for bail as the section allowed it but the Public Prosecutor opposed the application.

The Magistrate agreeing with the defence counsel released the accused on bail of Rs. 500 each.

The case will come for final hearing on July 12.—Free Press.

LONDON—In the House of Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced that it was proposed to include the existing Rent Restriction Acts in the Expiring Laws Continuation Bill this year.—Reuter's Special.

QUIET RESTORED. IN LAHORE.

PROPOSED MEETING OF MUSLIMS DROPPED.

MOHARUM PRECAUTIONS IN AMRITSAR.

LAHORE, July 6.

The arrests of two precedent khilafatists this afternoon appears to have produced a good effect on the co-workers and organisers of the Khilafat Committee, who after an emergent meeting decided and to held any public meeting of Musalmans to-night. Consequently there was no meeting in any part of the city nor any defiance of the order of the District Magistrate under Section 144.

It is understood that Amritsar Mussalmans are contemplating the declaration of hartal to-morrow as a protest against the arrest of two Muslims. The Muslim quarter of the city which was in a state of tense excitement for the last three days assumed a peaceful aspect to-night.

The authorities are, however, still having an anxious time in view of the Muharram festival and are taking every precaution to maintain peace and order in the city.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVT'S REPLY TO DR ALAM.

SIMLA, July 7.

The Punjab Government have telegraphed to Dr. Alam, M.L.C., in reply to his telegram of the 6th instant informing him that the action of the District Magistrate, Lahore, in prohibiting meetings in public places was taken after previous consultation with the Government, which, after a careful consideration of the facts, fully approved of the order.—A. P.

SENSATION IN LAHORE

EDITOR AND KHILAFAT COMMITIEE PRESIDENT ARRESTED

LAHORE, July 6.

A great sensation is now prevailing among the Hindus and Mohamadans at the arrest of Mr. Nanak Chand Nag, Editor of "Pratap", a local vernacular journal, Syed Attallah Bukhan, otherwise known as "Bulbu-le-Islam" and Ghazi Azdul Rahaman, President of the Khilafat Committee. The former was arrested under section 108 C.P.C. on a charge of writing an article headed "Ordinance-ka khafta" in the Sunday edition of 3rd July.

After being produced before the District Magistrate he was led to jail as he could not furnish a security of Rs. 50,000 with a personal bond of the same value. He will be produced in court on 19th inst.

The latter two were re-arrested under section 107 and 151 C.P.C. as a breach of the public peace was apprehended. As they could not furnish securities of Rs. 30,000 they were sent to jail. The case has been postponed to 19th.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD MUSLIMS AND MOHARRUM.

ALLAHABAD, July 6.

It is understood that the Muslims have decided to celebrate Moharrum and to give up their demand that no marriage processions of Hindus should be allowed during Moharrum in any part of the town.

The authorities are taking all possible precautions against any untoward occurrence.—A. P.

HOW THEY SOLVE TEACHER'S QUESTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Calcutta University authorities propose to improve the condition of teachers of non-Government schools and have issued circulars asking them to form arbitration boards for hearing the grievances of the teachers. The boards will decide the question of dismissal, discharge or reduction or non-payment of salaries. In each district, there will be one arbitration board of seven members.—Free Press.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Satisfactory progress with the programme of free primary education in Calcutta has been recorded by the Corporation during the last two years. The scheme of free primary education was inaugurated in 1921. The total number of schools is now 150 and the authorities hope to raise it to 200 by the end of the current financial year. In all 18,000 children are receiving education in these schools.—Free Press.

SCHOOL FOR ALIPUR JAIL PRISONERS

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Arrangements are being made to start a small school in the Alipore Central Jail for the benefit of the prisoners. It is understood that the school will be run at present by three teachers and arrangements will also be made to teach different classes of prisoners in different languages.—Free Press.

THE ABU CONFERENCE.

PRESS COMMENTS

"Pioneer": The preliminary message from a special correspondent on the very important conference now being held at Mount Abu suggests that amicable decisions will be reached on the vexed question of the diversion of sea-borne traffic to the Kathiawar ports and the consequent loss to the Government of revenue from customs duty and other charges. The Government are reported to have made to the States a guaranteed annual payment based on past collections and an additional percentage, provided the ports open to foreign traffic are administered by Customs officers at British Indian rates of duty. Discussion of these proposals and alternatives will follow, and it is hoped that there will be a satisfactory outcome of the conference which is dealing with a problem giving the Government of India and Bombay much anxiety.

UNJUSTIFIABLE ENCROACHMENT.

The "Swarajya": The abrupt termination of the Kathiawar Maritime States Conference is not surprising, in view of the offensive character of the proposals held out to the States by the Government of India. The States are asked to agree to an arrangement under which the Customs administration of the ports that remain open to foreign traffic should be handed over to the Customs officers appointed by the Government of India, the proceeds being credited to Central revenues, in return for an assignment to each State. The proposal is an unwarranted encroachment on the integrity of the States. The assignment will not be an equitable equivalent, as it will remain persumably static while the proceeds of customs constitute assuredly a source of growing revenue. If they know their own interests the representatives of the States will set their face resolucly against the Government proposal, and on no account consent to it.

UNJUST DECISION.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika:"—The breakdown of the Kathiawar States' Conference proves that the demand of the Government of India was considered even by the habitually pliant Indian Princes as something beyond their power to accept. That their action is not wrong will be evident to everyone who thinks over the nature of the Government proposals. The deep sense of injustice which the Princes feel at the attempt of the Sovereign Power to deprive them of their sovereign rights was echoed in the statement of one of the Kathiawar Princes that "the matter will not rest here but we will take it to the League of Nations." Apparently, the Princes think the League will do them justice. Vain hopes! The only bulwark of the Indian States against the encroachment on their rights and privileges by the Government is the active support of the Indian people. But will the Princes realise this truth before it is too late?

A RUDE DISILLUSIONMENT.

"Daily Telegraph":—The decision with regard to the Kathiawar ports is a rude disillusionment to the Indian princes who thought that their sovereign rights would command some respect at the hands of the suzerain power. They were coolly told that they might sell their right for cash. Of course the decision is unjust, and the Cricket Maharajah who will suffer most is said to be leaving for England to make representations. Lord Birkenhead, we are sure, might speak Nawanagar fair but when the income of the Government of India is concerned, His Lordship knows to draw the line. Sovereign rights indeed? The princes have been led to barter away their right to mint their own coin and run their own post office. And now comes the suggestion that they might sell their customs right or suffer for it. And yet the Great Faithfuls have sent their champions to England to safeguard their treaty rights. So long as they flatter and entertain it will be all pleasant and plain sailing. But if they show that they have rights to uphold, and their rights clash with the suzerain power, their treaties become scraps of paper.—

REGRETTABLE BREAKDOWN.

The "Statesman":—Sir Basil Blackett's conference at Mount Abu with the representatives of the Kathiawar States appears to have broken down suddenly, and the Finance Member has determined to take action by re-imposing a land customs line between the States and British India. He was apparently willing to make to the States an assignment of the revenue derived from the sea customs of these ports which would compensate for the creation of a strict preventive service against smugglers. But the States would not agree, with the exception of Jamnagar, which has heavy orders on hand that might be compelled by the creation of a land barrier to pay customs duties twice, and therefore was willing for the present to accept the proposals. The breakdown is regrettable at a time when the Government of India and the States generally are seeking means of reinforcing their good relations.

THE ABU CONFERENCE.

PUBLICATION OF FULL REPORT DEMANDED.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, who led the Deputation of the Bombay merchants which waited on Sir Basil Blackett recently, voiced the general opinion in Bombay in favour of the publication of the full proceedings of the Mount Abu Conference.

"The Government Press Communique," he said, "as far as I can understand it, appears to be satisfactory for the immediate present. But there is a feeling in Bombay that the Government have, for the objectionable methods of one State, namely, Jamnagar, enforced unjustifiable hardships on innocent States such as Baroda and Junagadh, to name only two. This part of the grievance is justified, and for this purpose it would be most useful if the Government of India could sanction the publication of the full report of the Conference at Mount Abu, so that the public may judge the attitude and the point of view of each State represented at the Conference.

"I am aware it is not usual for the Government of India to publish the proceedings of their conferences with representatives of the Indian Princes. But the question involved in the step that the Government of India have taken, is not a purely political question, and I think that the Government of India would be very well-advised to make an exception in the case of this Conference and publish its proceedings without making it a precedent. I should be surprised to hear that any State represented at the Conference would object to these proceedings being published, but if any did, it would at least absolve the Government from the responsibility which they at present carry. I think that on this subject the public should be placed in full possession of the proceedings at Mount Abu, and the fuller the report is the better will the public be able to judge the attitude and the interests of each State concerned in this decision.

"It is sincerely to be hoped in the interests of the Government of India themselves that there will be no hardship for passengers passing through Viragaum. As the Jamsaheb has gone to England, it may be that the Government of India will hear further from the Secretary of State about this decision of theirs, but it presumed that the Secretary of State would be in possession of the proceedings at the Mount Abu before long.

"I personally sympathise very much with Okha and other Maritime States, who have suffered owing to the policy followed at Bedi Bunder.—A. P.

B. B. AND C. I. CASHIERS IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

RS. 75,031 INVOLVED.

On a charge of alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75,031 Vinayak Laxman Bhatkhande (Pay clerk), Sampatraj Pragraj (cashier), Dattaraya Govind Parodekar (cashier), and Jehangir Ardeshir Dotiwala (Bay clerk) employed under Rai Bahadur Seth Tricumchand Bhogichand, Treasurer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System, were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday and were remanded to Police custody for 13 days. It was alleged that the amount was found to be short when the cash was checked on Wednesday.

Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, appeared for the third and fourth accused and applied for their release on bail. The application was rejected.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST, (JULY 8TH)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are a man of many-sided activities, of very doubtful sorts. To accomplish your objects of heart, you will leave no stone unturned with varying degrees of success or failures. Many times you will move heaven and earth, and rend the seven skies and even the hell, by foul means to achieve your purpose, which will land you into long gloom, and, at long last into eternal doom. The beautiful Christian Commandment, "Love thy Neighbour" is lost on you, with the only exception of your wasting chunks of amatory effusions on your fair neighbours. You will quarrel not only with neighbours but with your own kith and kin. The only place that could be advised to you, for others' safety is the taking up the post of lodger-keeper at a cemetery where you won't get the chance of quarrelling with your neighbours, though looking to your sleights of hands as well as of feet your neighbours will often turn in their graves. You are a great propagandist, a great hustler, and having an empty cranium will naturally make most noise.

At times you will succeed in deceiving gullible people by your borrowed plumes, by the borrowed refulgence, like that of the moon which has no light of its own but shines by reflecting the sun's light on the world at large. You will rob Peter, pawn the stolen goods to Paul, then you will take Saul into your confidence and thus involve all when the "game is up." It is said in the Middle Ages in England priests were known to say a form of Mass for the death of their enemies! You are of that perverted mentality, but you should remember that cattle do not die by crow's cursing, nor do they thrive by only a wisp of hay which generally falls to the lot of cattle in India. There is no hope of your reform, unless and until perhaps, the Royal Commission on Reforms is set up doing its "mountain-in-labour" work, and give us, in, say, a decade's time thereafter, the "stone for bread" and after that if our benign Government take into their busy hands and wise heads, the task, let us hope in this generation—of reforming the constitution of the body politic of India as well as the mental and physical constitution of persons like you, if such is allowed in the Terms of Reference of the Royal Enquiry.

CLASH BETWEEN MUSLIM FACTIONS

13 PERSONS INJURED

CALCUTTA, July 6.

A clash between two Mahomedan factions in Metiabrus in the outskirts of Calcutta on Monday night is reported to have resulted in about 13 men being injured, three of them seriously. It appears that the leaders of two rival parties of tailors had a disagreement between them, and that while men belonging to one party were passing on the night in question by the place where the followers of the other were rehearsing "lathi" play, in view of the Maharrum, there arose an altercation which eventually led to a free exchange of brickbats and pieces of bamboo. The police were soon on the spot and immediately on their arrival the crowd dispersed. Ten arrests have been made.—A. P.

FRACAS IN ANDHRA

40 PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED

MUSULIPATAM, July 6.

Forty persons are reported have been seriously injured in consequence of a fight between members of two rival parties of Kammas, a village in the Gudiada Taluka.—Associated Press.

POTENTIAL DANGER OF RABID DOGS

TO BE CAUGHT WITH WICKET-GLOVES ON.

MR. CLAYTON KILLS HIS PET WITH TEARFUL EYES

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday stultified their resolution passed at the previous meeting in regard to sending six delegates to the Conference of Local Self-Government Bodies to be held in Poona next week. The question arose out of the application of the Secretary of the Local Self-Government Institute, asking the Municipal Corporation for a grant in aid and also to join the Institute. Both the requests were thrown out as the Bombay Corporation thought it derogatory for a premier body to join a subsidiary institute and expressed their inability to help an institute which was not in Bombay limits. The question of going to Poona left to the discretion of the delegates elected at the previous meeting whether to join the Conference as delegates of the Corporation in Poona on the 15th instant or not in view of the Corporation's decision.

Another item of interest was the Commissioner's letter informing the Corporation that he had trained two men to catch dogs with wickets gloves on their hands in view of the clamour of certain Councillors on humanitarian grounds. Mr. Horniman submitted that there were no rabid dogs in the city was retorted by two well-known medical men who drew a graphic picture of the potential danger caused by the rabid dogs and urged the House not to be influenced by the nonsense of idealists.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, dated the 13th June 1927, from the Honorary Secretary, Local Self Government Institute Requesting that the question of joining the Institute may be considered sympathetically and the decision arrived at may be communicated at an early date.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that the Secretary of the Institute be informed that the Corporation regretted that at this stage they were unable to express any opinion in regard to the question of joining the Institute.

Dr. M. C. Javle said that the aim of the Institute was to get grant-in-aid from the Municipal Corporation. The object of the Institute was to explain the benefits of Local Self-Government which he said might be good for the municipalities in the mofussil whose resolutions were passed as a rule subject to the sanction of the Government. The Bombay Municipal Corporation was an independent body and therefore he said there was nothing in common with the mofussil municipalities. He, therefore, suggested that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should have nothing to do with the Institute because it would be an insult to the citizens of Bombay to be told or taught as to what self-government was as they knew it very well.

Mr. K. F. Nariman agreed with Dr. Javle and said the Institute was created under the protecting wings of the Government and as such the should have nothing to do with it. He moved an amendment that the Secretary of the Institute be informed that the Corporation regretted that they could not join the Institute.

CREDULOUS BRAHMINS STORY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded the amendment and expressed his surprise that before deciding the question whether the Corporation should join the Institute or not and whether they should make any grant-in-aid or not they decided to send their delegates. This was, said Mr. Tairsee amidst laughter, like the Brahmin who after drinking water from the hands of a person asked him as to what community he belonged. Mr Tairsee then emphasised that if there was any body competent to start an Institute for local self-government, it was the Bombay Municipal Corporation and it would be derogatory to join an institute which was a subsidiary body.

The amendment of Mr. Nariman was put to the vote vote and carried as a substantive proposition.

NO GRANT-IN-AID.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the President, dated (Karachi) 25th June 1927, from the Honorary Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute stating:

"In continuance of my letter requesting the Bombay Municipal Corporation to join the Institute, I have, by direction of the General Committee, to request you to kindly move your Corporation to pay the Institute a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 for the year 1927-28. Such a help will enable the Institute to establish a branch for the City and suburbs of Bombay and to carry on in this area intensive work of education of the people in Local Self Government matters. It is very necessary that all the Local Bodies—big and small—should co-operate in the work of Municipal reform and education before Local Self-Government can be successful in its real sense."

Again the same argument was brought by several Councillors as on the previous proposition. It was argued by Mr. Nariman that the Bombay Municipal Corporation under the Municipal Act could not give grant-in-aid to an institution which was out of Bombay. The letter was, therefore, recorded and it was resolved to inform the President of the Institute that the Corporation regretted that they could not comply with his request.

CATCHING OF DOGS.

The Corporation then considered a resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 2440, dated the 22nd June 1927:—

"That in the circumstances stated in the Commissioner's letter No. C.S. 114-C, dated the 14th June 1927, sanction be given to two of the Municipal dog catchers being paid a personal allowance of Rs. 2 per month each, plus a reward of Anna 1 per dog caught in excess of the average number now caught monthly in addition to their wages of Rs. 18 plus Rs. 5 extraordinary allowance per month and that a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Corporation for information with reference to their Resolution No. 7196, dated the 12th October 1925."

The Commissioner in his letter stated that two of the municipal dog-catchers had trained themselves in catching dogs with their hands which were protected with wicket keepers' gloves.

To encourage others to adopt this humane method, it is proposed as an experimental measure to pay these two men in addition to their wages of Rs. 18 plus Extraordinary Allowance Rs. 5, a personal allowance each of Rs. 2 per month. Further since the chances of being bitten are in direct proportion to the number of dogs caught, it is further proposed to pay to each of these two men only, a reward of Anna 1 per dog caught in excess of the average number now caught monthly, namely 55 which is about 2 dogs only per man per day. It is estimated that the number caught will not exceed 8 per day or 180 per month, and that the maximum reward to be paid in one month will accordingly not exceed annas 125 or Rs. 8 per month bringing the maximum monthly payment upto Rs. 33 (Rs. 18 plus Extraordinary Allowance Rs. 5 plus Personal Allowance Rs. 2 plus Reward Rs. 8.) The maximum added expense will thus not exceed Rs. 10 per month for each of the two men or Rs. 240 in all for the year. The added expenditure of Rs. 240 will be met out of savings by the non-appointment of one out of the 18 men provided in the establishmet. This can be done without retrenchment, as the staff at present employed is only 14. The sanction of the Standing Committee to these proposals is requested. I propose to derer answering Corporation Resolution of 12th October 1925 at length until the results of the experiment are known.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved to approve the resolution of the Standing Committee.

NONSENSE OF IDEALISTS.

Mr. P. J. Murzban said, the allowance of an anna proposed to be given to the dog-catchers was very small in view of the risk of their lives they took.

Mr. B. G. Horniman ridiculed the idea that there were rabid dogs in the city and challenged any doctor or the Municipal Commissioner to produce rabid dogs which he said, in fact, were not suffering from hydrophobia but only nervous terror which produced the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Dr. S. P. Mehta took up the challenge of Mr. Horniman and said that every street in the city was a potential danger to the citizens owing to the stray and rabid dogs

ONLY AN EXPERIMENT.

The Commissioner said, the new method of catching dogs was simply an experiment and he did not wish to say much on the question. He, however, emphasised the excessive danger of stray and rabid dogs in the city and gave his own instance that he had to undergo treatment at Kasauli as he was once bitten by a rabid dog. In love to animals, he yielded to none, but he thought human life was more important than humane treatment of the dogs and he urged the House to reduce the danger to its utmost limit. The most humane method of destroying dogs he case of his own pet dog with tears in his eyes.

The proposition was agreed to and the Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

THE COTTON TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

I.

In this and two succeeding articles, I propose to examine the Cotton Tariff Board's report from a somewhat different point of view from that of a certain section of its critics in the Press and in public discussion. It seems to me that criticism is centred almost entirely in the decisions taken on the report, whilst the circumstances out of which those decisions arose, have received inadequate attention. The necessity for going to the root of the matter is all the more urgent since the textile industry is India's most important industry and consequently, the forming of hasty and erroneous opinions may lead to action which will prove detrimental to the interests both of the Indian Cotton trade and of Indian industry generally.

A CONTRAST.

If there is one incontestable truth in the report, a truth which is fully accepted by the Board as being beyond dispute, it is that the reasons which give the Cotton Industry in this country a claim for State assistance all centre in Bombay, whose worst difficulties come from the competition from the up-country mills. For the past few years, Bombay has been steadily losing ground whilst her up-country rivals have been as steadily gaining ground. Between 1921-25 for example, the number of mills in Bombay decreased by four, whereas the number of up-country mills had increased by 34, with no less than 43 more in course of erection. The Board gave reasons for this progress of the up-country industry pointing out that in recent years, the labour of the latter, has been steadily improving in efficiency, that the up-country mills have shown a greater readiness to meet the wishes of their customers, and that they are in closer touch with consuming centres. Again, whilst the Bombay mills are concentrated in one thickly populated area their up-country rivals are scattered and each has its own local market.

MIGRATION OF INDUSTRY.

Now, these facts give rise to a consideration of the utmost importance. The industrial history of all countries affords numerous examples of what we may call the migration of industry. Examples which readily occur to students are the migration of the English woollen industry from the west and the south-west, to Yorkshire, the shifting of the iron industry from the south of England to the north, of the silk industry from London to Cheshire, and so on. An illustration, very pertinent to the fact of our subject, is the move of the cotton mills from Manchester to other parts of Lancashire. Manchester is now the centre of the business side of the Lancashire Cotton Industry and the locus of many subsidiary interests connected there with, a fact not without a certain significance—and promise—for Bombay. Reasons for such migration of industry are well-known to students of economics and need not detain us here. But in view of the evidence summarised in the Tariff Board's report, it is quite obvious that we must ask ourselves very seriously whether or not economic forces are at work in India, transforming the conditions which originally made Bombay a profitable centre of the cotton industry and transferring the advantages which she used to enjoy to other parts of India. Opinions will, of course, be divided on this point and it is not one which can be decided off hand, but in view of its incalculable importance to the economic welfare of India, it is one which merits the very closest attention and study. The fact that the Ahmedabad and up-country mills have been able to pay dividends whilst the Bombay industry has been suffering from extreme depression, certainly seems to point to the possession of powerful differential advantages by the former. Another point to be noticed in this connection is that while the Bombay industry has asked for protection in order to avert absolute disaster, Ahmedabad has asked for it only because it would enable the cotton industry to establish itself firmly in the manufacture of finer qualities of cloth.

INTERNAL COMPETITION.

Thus, whatever other conclusion we may come to, we cannot escape this, namely, that a great part of the difficulties in which the Bombay industry now finds itself involved, are due to competition from the cotton mills in other parts of India as well as from outside, that the Indian cotton industry as a whole is not suffering from depression and that if the Bombay industry is to be relieved, this can only be done by adopting measures which will differentiate in Bombay's favour. It is of the utmost importance that we should understand the factors of the problem correctly, if we want to do anything to benefit not only the Bombay Cotton Industry, but the Indian Cotton Industry generally. A General whose forces were being attacked from the North, would hardly be regarded as a sound tactician if he used his strength to combat an imaginary attack from the South. Similarly, if the troubles from which the Bombay Cotton Industry is now suffering, are such as to demand one kind of remedy, it will be useless to apply quite another kind. In the next article, we will examine the ills which now afflict Bombay and see what cure they demand.

(To Be Continued.)

EAST AFRICAN UNOFFICIAL CONFERENCE

TO OPEN AT NAIROBI ON AUG: 6

LONDON, July 6.

Nairobi.—The third East African unofficial conference will be opened at Nairobi on the 6th August. It is expected that Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will be represented —Reuter.

OPIUM CONVENTION

SIGNATORIES WHO DEPOSIT RATIFICATIONS

LONDON, July 6

In the House of Commons at question-time, Sir George Hennessy said that the most recent signatories to the 1925 International Opium Convention to deposit ratifications were the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Czecho-slovakia, and Poland. The British Government had done its best to urge ratification by others.—Reuter.

COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH

PRESIDENT PATEL ASSURED OF ITS REMOVAL

CALCUTTA, July 7.

A special cable to "Forward" states that President Patel had a talk with the Scottish Secretary on the colour bar on Indians in Edinburgh. The Secretary, it is understood, assured Mr. Patel that steps would be taken to remove it, and prevent its future repetition.

"The New Leader" which announced last week that the colour ban had been rescinded says that its information was based on a letter from the Lord Provost which did not disclose details.—Free Press.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST VICE-CHANCELLOR

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS ANTICIPATED.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 1.

A tempest in a tea pot has been created by the publication of a letter under the signature of a member of the University Court in the columns of the "Hitavada" of the 2nd June, 1927(containing allegations of a very serious nature against Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University.

It is alleged that Sir Bipin combined with Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour to pass the latter's daughter in the last Intermediate Examination although she had failed in two or three subjects by employing disreputable and dishonest means, abusing the trust and power placed in him by the public.

A lot of correspondence has appeared with regard to this affair not only in the local papers but other leading Indian papers as well. Nagpur is brimming with excitement over these "startling relevations" more so because two of its most trusted and prominent citizens are involved in the affair. An appeal has been made to H. E. the Chancellor.

The repliess given by the University authorities repudiating the allegations go to show that the statements published have been distorted and overlaid by "suggestio falsi" and suppressio veri." The insinuation against Sir Bipin are absolutely false and baseless. In fact many of his friends and those who knew Sir Bipin during his connection with the province and many public bodies for the last 50 years, could not believe that the Grand Old Man of Nagpur is capable of doing acts which would lower our Alma Mater in the estimation of public. Sir Bipin has grown grey in the public service. He had been subjected to severe criticism for his public acts from those who differ from his political means. In fact no public leader of note can claim immunity from criticisms. But unfortunately in the present case his personal character has been challenged.

To put things in a nutshell it may be safely asserted that in the present case, it was neither the discoverer of these loopholes in the management of the University nor the persons belonging to his category who have helped a whit the University from its being lowered in the estimation of the public but it was Sir Bipin and he alone, who saved our Alma Mater from a very difficult and delicate situation, when he plainly and clearly declared when approached regarding the examination paper of Dr. Gour's daughter that whatever may be the practice in other Universities under the present constitution of the Nagpur University, he could not and would not order reconsideration or re-examination of his daughter's result. Thus the curtain was rung over the unhappy episode.

However, on the suggestion of a member of the Executive Council a meeting of that body was held on last Saturday to appoint a sub-committee to enquire into the serious allegations against the Vice-Chancellor. Although the meeting was held in camera it transpires that after a very heated discussion the resolution was thrown out.

Very sensational developments are anticipated during the course of a few days.

"TIRED OF JAIL LIFE."

CONVICT YOUTH HANGS HIMSELF.

MADRAS, July 6.

The story of a youth tired of jail life and ending his life by hanging himself is reported by the "Madras Mail's" Mysore correspondent.

According to the report Kesavachari (a convict sentenced to five months' imprisonment) after the morning parade managed unobserved to steal to the gallows and hanged himself with a piece of cloth.—A. P.

You Insure Your Properties

BUT

ARE YOU DOING IT WITH

Indian Insurance Companies?

A DESPOTIC DECISION.

(Continued from page 6.)

useful only as explanatory, confirmatory or supplementary to the rental factor.

NON-OFFICIAL AND EXPERT OPINION FLOUTED.

Almost all non-official witnesses and a large majority of the Collectors who submitted their evidence to the Committee expressed their opinion that the basis of rental value for assessing land revenue would not be an equitable basis and that it should not be accepted by the Government for that purpose. One Collector, who had a long experience in the Settlement Department, stated it was not easy to get at the true rents, cash rents were few and far between and produce rents could not be easily converted into cash rents, that rents varied from field to field and from village to village in respect of land adjudged by the Survey Department of the same soil classification (that is, of the same quality) that if rents were alone taken as the basis of enhancements the tenants were sure to suffer, that rental statistics collected by the Settlement Officers were not infallible, that it was possible in several cases full rents were never fully recovered, that his own observation was that annual tenancies were not always correct that non-cultivating classes were few and far between and naturally land leased is not much in each village and that if rents alone were taken as the basis the assessments must be higher and higher and such a course would give rise to agrarian trouble and discontent. One Collector (the present Revenue Secretary) observed that rents were not determined by purely economic causes and were determined to some extent by the condition of the soil e.g., whether it had been improved by manuring etc. Another Collector observed that only a small percentage of land was rented and out of that small percentage at least half was not rented for an economic rent and that rent in many cases was "interest" rent."

GROWING DISCONTENT.

These are the opinions of some Collectors but I wonder whether—our sportive Government have found time from their onerous duties on the race course, tennis courts, cricket fields, in clubs, etc., to go through these and non-official opinions. Thanks to the system of Dyarchy the Reserved Side of the Government can safely rely on a majority and through their Ministers work up the various sections in the Council so that they can play in the Gymkhana and in the hands of their officials, their sole desire is to get more and more funds so that they can practically waste and allow others to use them in the way they prefer and any officer such as our grateful Settlement Commissioner who submits a scheme for their acceptance, which regardless of famines, short harvests and impoverished condition of the ryot, gives them higher and higher revenues as stated by one conscientious officer, is a godsend to them and for the time being their sole guide, friend, and philosopher. It is no wonder that under such irresponsible and irresponsive administration executive authority becomes quite despotic and administers the province not with discretion but with an iron hand; suspensions and remissions are becoming scarce. Full demand is collected inspite of the protests of the poor people on pain of forfeiture of their lands, and one is reluctantly compelled to believe in and have faith in the comparative mildness and elasticity of the old system. Discontent, dissatisfaction and want of faith in and of loyalty to the Government are noticeable all over the Presidency and no one, much less a Government containing five Indians, can afford to ignore the voice of the electorate which forms the majority in the country though in the Council their representatives may be ignored, lightly treated and discarded with the help of other forces.

(To Be Continued)

AMENDING MINES ACT.

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION'S OBJECTIONS.

CALCUTTA, July 6.

Disapproving of the proposed amendment of the Indian Mines Act, the Secretary of the Indian Mining Federation, in the course of a letter to Government says that of the two alternatives offered under the Bill, namely, limitation of hours and introduction of shift, no coal mine in Raniganj or Jharia field would be able to take advantage of the former. The Bill, if passed, would mean compulsory adoption of the shift by each and every mine.

Speaking theoretically, the Committee recognise the distinct advantage which the system of shift strictly so-called is likely to yield but the miners would refuse to submit to a discipline under which they could be made to start work at a fixed hour. The Committee, however, approve of the provision of clause 7 of the Bill which seeks to withdraw the present obligation in local government to consult the Mining Board at the early stage of making rules or regulations.—Free Press.

A Cawnpore message says: "Three Mahomedans who were prosecuted under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code on a charge of interfering without reason with the playing of music by a Hindu procession while passing in front of a mosque have been ordered to execute a personal bond for Rs. 100 with single surely for Rs. 100 each, to keep the peace for one year, or in default, to suffer one year's simple imprisonment."—A. P.

MARRIAGE REFORM IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

mind is so prone to superstition that in course of time it forgets the original idea and purpose of marriage and takes the shadow for the substance. But a time arrives when religion also begins to lose its hold on the popular mind when marriage ceases to be considered a sacrament. It is thenceforth regarded as only a civil "contract by which a man and a woman enter into a mutual agreement in the form prescribed by law, to live together as husband and wife, during the remainder of their lives."

So, it is clear that sacramental nature of marriage is only a phase through which it passes in its evolutionary process. In fact, as Sir Henry Maine says, all our social relations such as those of husband and wife, master and servant etc. are moving from "status to contract" in this process of evolution. Should we, therefore, desire to free ourselves of many of our obsessions, we must first grasp this central idea viz., that mariage is not at all a religious thing in its essence, but purely a secular and a civil affair. If we get at this truth, the need for performing all the lengthy ceremonials and rituals at the time of marriage will vanish. We will then realise that a marriage can just as well be celebrated in a humble Registry Office as in a gorgeous 'pandal.' Our grotesque processions and superstitious revelries which are invariable concomitants of our marriage ceremonies and for which we spend such fabulous sums of money, will all sink into oblivion.

SHIBBOLETHS V. REASON.

The notion that a marriage is indissoluble has given rise to many of our social evils such as prohibition against widow remarriage etc. "Marriage being an eternal union both in body and spirit, the widowed wife must follow the spirit of her husband even after his death" say the protagonists of the orthodox school. We only ask what justification can there be for such a tyranny? Why should woman alone be the sufferer while the man goes scot-free if the position is reversed? There can be no reasonable replies to these questions.

A word must also be said with regard to the custom of infant marriage and "hunda." These customs are nothing but the relics of the old barbarous system of marriage according to which boys and girls were sold away in marriage for money. Marriage was a business proposition then; but can we now, in this century of progress and enlightenment, afford to look at our children as marketable commodities? Woe be to us who connive at these evils!

Now-a-days questions relating to intercommunal marriages also are being discussed vigorously by the public. One will easily realise that in view of what I have said above there can be no rational objection at least theoretically to inter-communal marriages. Marriage is after all a question of "sexual selection," as Darwin would put it, and, therefore, man and woman must be free to make their choice; and the legislature instead of impeding them must help them on.

In conclusion, I have only to submit that there can be no progress in this department of marriage unless our old time-honoured evil customs and notions are completely removed. It is no use pouring new wine in old bottles. Shibboleths must yield place to reason.

TAYO PODDAR MILL AFFAIRS

STRIKERS DISMISSED: NEW MEN ENGAGED

Sixty more weavers of the Toyo Poddar Cotton Mill resumed work on Thursday morning. The management also dispensed with the services of the old hands who struck work and engaged 240 new men. The weavers who struck work would be paid off their outstanding wages to-day (Friday.)

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD TO HAJI BUNDER

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 5th July 1927 the following main items of business were disposed of:—

Subject to approval and notification by the Collector of Customs, a reduction of the Bonded Warehouse rental charges on aluminium sheets and circles from As. 12 to As. 6 per ton per week or portion of a week was sanctioned. The reduction brings the rate into line with that applicable to the majority of metals.

An expenditure amounting to Rs. 12,130 was sanctioned for constructing a 30 feet wharf road to Haji Bunder from the South end to facilitate access to the coal plots on the Bunder.

Proposals for investing in Bombay Port Trust Sterling Securities the cash balances of the various Depreciation, Sinking and other Funds as at 31st March 1927 were approved; the total sum available for investment, after providing for expenditure to be met during 1927-28 out of certain of the Funds, amounts to Rs. 8,81,000.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture is expected to arrive in Patna on November 21st for the purpose of recording evidence. The Commission will begin its sittings in Patna on November 22nd and continue till the 26th. It will leave Patna on the 27th for Dehra Dun.—A. P.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

MAULANA MUHAMMAD ALI ON THE 'RANGILA RASUL" CASE

Maulana Muhammad Ali has writen a series of three long articles in "Hamdard" on the "Rangila Rasul" case. Below is given a translation of some of the most important excerpts of those articles:—

I.

"I have read Kanwar Dalip Singh's judgment over and over again, but I do not find in it anything which may give clue to his religious bigotry or any dishonest motive. I know his father personally. His brother, Kanwar Maharaj Singh was my class-fellow at Oxford and is still a dear friend of mine. But I do not know much about Kanwar Dalip Singh, although I have met him three or four times. At any rate, unless somebody is publicly able to tell me that he is a most bigoted person, I cannot demand of Kanwar Dalip Singh to resign his seat.

"I would most humbly advise my Mussalman brothers not to do any wrong act under the influence of religious enthusiasm. We have to give practical proof of the fact that our hearts alone are not full of love for the Prophet, but our heads as well are full of wisdom and can remain cool."

II.

"Whatever I have heard about the book, "Rangila Rasul" and the "Vichitra Jivan", is enough to show the nature of the offences. In fact the very names which have been given to the immoral Mughal King of the type of Muhammad Shah and which the "Pratap" has used, in its issue dated the 26th June, with regard to Wajid Ali Shah as well, the last king of Oudh, clearly points out what the nature of the crime is, whenever such a name is ascribed to the last Prophet of God, the best of humanity, my hairs stand on their ends, surely our Prophet was "Rangila", but he was dyed with the colour of God. But the sense in which the word "Rangila" has been used, about the Prophet by the most insolent and evil-minded writer of the pamphlet is known to all.

"I have not read the pamphlet myself, but one can realise from its very unholy and mischievous name how much mischief must there be in it. The purpose with which such books are written, is two-fold. The first is to bring into disrepute the religion of Islam and the second is to create hatred towards the Prophet of Islam. Let me make it clear that Kanwar Dalip Singh is perhaps the first judge who has brought us under obligation, in however awkward a manner as it may appear to be, by telling us that there is not a single section in the whole of the Indian Penal Code under which (1) an insult to the Fonder of Islam, (2) an insult to Islam, (3) creating hatred against the Prophet of Islam, (4) creating hatred against Islam, (5) wounding the hearts of the Musalmans and (6) creating hatred in the hearts of the non-Muslims against the Musalmans, may constitute an offence. Government are not convinced as yet that the law is defective. And Sir Malcolm Hailey has made an express promise that he will get the law completed in case his doubts are removed and the Courts express their helplessness in the matter. But he still thinks that the law is not defective. My own view is that the fault lies with the law and not with its administrator. But if the law is not defective and its administrator alone is at fault, even then the "Muslim Outlook" or the other Urdu papers of the Punjab, have not proved that the mistake was committed by the judge intentionally."

III.

"The I.P.C. contains 23 chapters and the 15th chapter deals with offences relating to religion. And who will not think that this chapter must be containing these six offences as well? But it is a pity that such is not the case.....I agree with Kanwar Dalip Singh that all these offences should be added to section 297."

The Maulana then reproduces section 297 and also parts of other relevant sections and then remarks:—"I do not want to make an attack against the instructions of Government, but I am certainly making attacks against the foolishness on the part of the framers of law.....I am grateful to Kanwar Dalip Singh that it is he who first of all invited our attention to the India Penal Code being defective."

NEW BRITISH NOTE TO EGYPT

CRISIS NOW OVER

CAIRO, Monday.

The following Reuter's cable were published in the "Manchester Guardian" in mail week.

A further British Note was handed to Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, this evening. The reply is expected to-morrow or Wednesday. This crisis is now regarded as settled.

CAIRO, Monday.

A semi-official statement which has been issued here states that the "Bairam truce" has most happily been taken advantage of by the Egyptian Government and the British High Commissioner for an exchange of views destined to facilitate and hasten a friendly solution of the crisis. These conversations concerned the tenour of the Notes to be exchanged to-day or to morrow as a sequel to the previous communications. It is now understood that certain fears that were entertained on the British side were unfounded, while on the Egyptian side Parliament would now seem to have taken into account that certain questions of a military or diplomatic character can only be dealt with or discussed with the greatest circumspection in order to avoid alarms which can only harm Egypt's good relations with Great Britain.

FINAL NOTES TO FOLLOW.

The statement adds that the High Commissioner and the Premier appear to have reached an agreement as regards a new and final exchange of Notes putting an end to the present crisis.

It is understood that Lord Lloyd has confined himself to asking for the elucidation of certain passages in the Egyptian reply of June 3, and that Sarwat Pasha, in reply, more precisely defines the attitude of the Egyptian Government. It is also understood that Sarwat Pasha's explanations emphasise that his Government has neglected nothin in order to dissipate the misunderstanding and give satisfaction to the British demands. In doing so, however, it must avoid striking at Parliament's right to control the acts of the executive power or interfering with the principle of the responsibility of the Minister of War concerning the affairs of his Department or the proper functioning of the Army Council, or in any way affecting the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State on Egyptian territory.

It is believed that the Egyptian elucidatory Note, which is very long, has been weighed attentively and examined and that it gives satisfaction. It is expected that Anglo-Egyptian relations which are for the moment troubled, will resume their normal course. No effort has been spared in regard to this matter, and the High Commissioner and Premier have shown equal goodwill in their efforts to reach a solution.

CAIRO, Tuesday.

The crisis ended this morning with the presentation of Sarwat Pasha's reply to the British Note, presented yesterday evening, asking for further explanations regarding the Egyptian Government's attitude, and the Residency's acceptance of the reply.

A TRIUMPH OF DIPLOMACY.

Reuter's Agency understands that Lord Lloyd has now received from the Egyptian Prime Minister a further Note elucidating the various point which the British Government considered obscure in the last Egyptian Note. The text of this Note has not yet been received in London, but it is believed that its contents are satisfactory.

In well-informed quarters in London a warm tribute is paid to the statesmanship on both sides which has enabled a satisfactory settlement to be reached, and has thus put an end to the feeling of tension which threatened to disturb the harmony of Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Broadcasting in Calcutta will commence on August 26th next and the occasion will be marked by a speech by the Governor from the studious in Garstin place beginning at 6|30 p.m. (Calcutta Time).—A. P.

A RETROGRADE STEP

WHY SHORT-TERM LOAN WAS FLOATED.

TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF EXCHANGE BANKS AND EUROPEAN HOUSES

BOMBAY, July 6.

Further enquiry in regard to the Rupee Loan issue shows there is no great enthusiasm amongst the investors either to apply for the new loan or to convert the old ones into new. It is pointed out that from the investors' stand point the short time loan is disadvantageous. Opinion is also largely prevalent in financial circles that this year's loan marks a retrogade step for the Government of India and that instead of its being a proof of the success of the Government's Exchange and currency policy it is clear proof that in adverse money conditions resulting from Government's policy, Government have been compelled to float a short-term loan, more to suit the Exchange Banks and European houses who are expected largely to take up the loan than in the interest of the tax-payer or the investing public. Short-term loans were the order of the day, it is stated, only during the war period. Long term loans have been otherwise the rule.

LOAN NOT JUSTIFIED.

It is urged that considering that the rate of interest has reached very near the pre-war level of three and half per cent, Government have no justification for floating a short-term loan with no prospect of obtaining a better rate at the end of ten years and with a clear prospect of having to borrow every year for their capital requirements. Short-term loans, it is pointed out, carry with them higher sinking fund charges. The real cause of short-term loan, it is understood, is to be found in representations by British commercial interests in Calcutta that Bombay was unlikely to take up the loan to any considerable extent and that major portion of it will have to be taken up by big European houses of Calcutta and Exchange Banks. It is also understood that the Finance Department was clearly made to understand that Calcutta anxious as it was to support the loan would not take up any long-term loan. Enquiries how that the loan will be taken predominantly by the banks. It is also pointed out that Government have given this year a long notice of the loan, which, it is said, is undesirable from the stand point of the market by permitting speculators to work up the market The object of the long notice, it is believed is to ensure full subscription to the loan by giving commercial houses and banks sufficient time to be ready to take up the whole loan.—Free Press.

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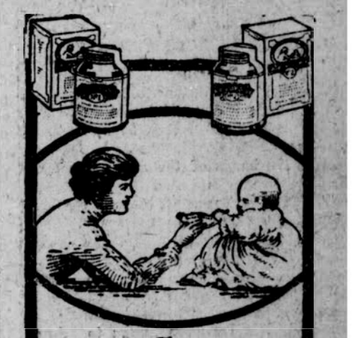
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Some Beauty Secrets

By MIMOSA

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"How To Shampoo."—Try pure stallax. I think you could get as small a quantity as two or three ounces. A remarkably good shampoo is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax in a cup of hot water. This cleanses the scalp well, and makes the hair very soft, glossy and wavy.

"Run Down."—If you cannot sleep well, nerves just a trifle unsettled, remember the body is like a piano and needs to be kept keyed up to concert pitch. The ideal body tuner is Iron-Ox Thuy Tonic Tablets. They strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give instant relief from that "tired out," "done up" feeling.

"Rejuvenating The Skin."—You should not be discouraged because the face bleach you are using isn't effective; at certain seasons of the year all skins are more or less discoloured or freckled, and a face bleach is hardly adequate. A substance which I highly recommend is Mercolized Wax. It is a creamy product with wonderful absorptive properties, and in about ten days, if applied nightly, you will find that the old skin has almost imperceptibly entirely flaked off and the fresh skin underneath is apparent. This method is harmless, and the results achieved are most beneficial to one's looks and to the skin itself. About an ounce will do.

"Eyebrows and Lashes."—Have you tried brushing your eyebrows with a small soft brush? An excellent plan is to apply mennoline to stimulate the growth of the eyebrows and lashes as well. Get only an ounce. It can be applied with the finger-tip. I think you will find that your brows and lashes will soon become more luxuriant after such treatment.

"Annoying Perspiration."—For the offensive perspiration odour you complain of I would by all means use a little white pergol; applied to the affected surface with the finger-tips, it will instantly stop the trouble.

"Stimulating Hair Growth."—You should follow the instructions given in this article, and in addition make up a good hair and scalp tonic. Take an ounce of boranium and mix it with a quarter pint of bay rum; rub into the scalp occasionally. It stimulates the growth of hair and prevents dandruff. You will soon see marked improvement in the general condition of your hair.

"A Graceful Figure."—Clynol Berries will do for you what they have done for hundreds of others like you. Quickly, easily, and with absolute safety you can remove all traces of fat without exercises, starvation diet, or the weakening effects of fat-reducing baths. Three or four Clynol Berries taken daily, one after each meal, will, in a few short weeks, reduce your figure to its original graceful proportions. The chemist either keeps or can easily procure them.

"Removing Unsightly Hair."—Powdered pheminol is the most practical thing with which to remove the superfluous hair. Apply it directly to the surface affected, and the hair will wilt so that it can be rubbed off in two or three minutes, leaving no trace. An ounce will last quite a long time.

"Avoiding Rouge."—Yes, I agree with you that rouge is easily detected, but because of that you need not be without colour. It seems essential in a few cases like yours. There is a powder, very little known to the public, called colliandum, which blends so remarkably with the skin that its use cannot be detected. Of course, some skins require very little colour, and you must be careful to know your style.

"A Soap Hint."—Pilenta is a very good complexion soap that has been recommended to me by many who find its use delightful. It has a very soothing effect on the skin, and at the same time it is a good cleanser. I have not found as good a one, as yet.

"Improving the Lips."—A poor circulation is usually the cause of that blue, bloodless appearance of the lips you complain of, and for troubles of that kind you should consult your physician. But why let an old-fashioned prejudice keep you from seeking a harmless artificial aid temporarily? A soft stick of prolactum applied to the lips gives a beautiful and perfectly natural colour and prevents dryness.

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INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Khan-Panandikar marriage that recently took place has created a good field for our so-called social reformers to appear before public with their new ideas. Some people have welcomed this step while some have criticised it. That is natural. Legal brains have suggested changes in the present legislation and vouchsafed their whole-hearted support to Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill already introduced in the Legislative Assembly. Inter-communal marriages, as a group of people think, will lead towards unity. But from the present state of affairs it is very doubtful. If it does, it will surely benefit the people as well as the country. What does the past experience teach? So far as I am aware the past record of events in this country is a sad one. Even inter-caste marriages and widow re-marriages have proved unsuccessful. I am not prepared to give here any instances of such cases with the names in the interest of the parties, personalities and communities concerned. Inter-caste or inter-communal marriages will not at all help to solve the question of unity. On the contrary, they will add considerably to communal feelings and divide different castes and communities in greater force. How many people, out of the total population, there are in India who believe in social reform and are prepared to introduce inter-caste or inter-communal marriages in their own families? Those who advocate the principles of social reform, I am sure, will never come forward and set an example of what they preach and believe in, by arranging inter-caste or inter-communal marriages in their own homes. Their duty is only to speak, write and congratulate others, but not to practise themselves the same principles. Our people have been merely trying to copy in almost every respect what the foreign countries have been doing. But let them not forget that there is a vast difference between India and England or America. The people in England or America are not happy under the present circumstances and legislation as has been rightly pointed out by your correspondent Mr. S. M. R. in to-day's "Chronicle." His another point also in respect of advantages or disadvantages derived by such marriages—which may be called love marriages or anything else—is worthy of note and to which none of the pillars of social reform have paid any attention.

Our social reformers and public men who are so anxious to see that widow re-marriages, inter-caste and inter-communal marriages take place in as large numbers as possible, have been showing all along only lip sympathy towards the movement. One who preaches certain principles must translate them into action when he himself is concerned. But the experience is quite contrary. I know how a certain well-known group of people who call themselves "staunch" social reformers, have kept themselves aloof when the question came before them in their own homes. A well-known social reformer out of this group, who has expressed his full sympathy towards the present inter-communal marriage, himself performed, without hesitation, a "Prayachitta" ceremony—in which reformers never believe—at the time of his son's thread ceremony, because he had returned from England. Another Brahmin gentleman of this group felt very much depressed when a widow from his own house married a Maratha, a few years ago. Are we to believe in such people and take their advice? The men who have neither moral courage nor faith in the movement of social reform ought to observe silence rather than come with their high ideals before the public. Another prominent gentleman who believes that inter-communal marriages will lead towards unity, himself tries his utmost to find out a suitable bridegroom for his daughter, only from his "own" community and never thinks at that time of anything else. He does not at all wish to introduce any reform in his own compound, not to talk of home. How can social reformers of this type, expect people to believe in their writings or speeches? Let them write any number of articles and deliver any number of speeches which will have the least effect on the public, so long as they themselves are not prepared to translate them into action what they preach and in which they believe. Be true to what you really feel and people will naturally follow you.—Yours, etc.

S. R. K.

Bombay, July 5.

A COATED TONGUE USUALLY MEANS A COATED STOMACH

Look at your tongue! It should be bright and clean. If it is coated with fur it indicates a dirty stomach. Inactive bowels or lazy liver usually cause dirty stomach, foul breath, headache, spots, pimples, boils and all forms of skin eruptions. That is why you should look at your tongue frequently and, if it is coated with fur, you should stimulate liver, clean stomach and make bowels active by taking

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

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6

THE KURNOOL DISTRICT CONFERENCE

A REPLY TO "SWARAJYA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

My attention has been drawn to two articles in the "Swarajya" of the 20th and 22nd instant, written as comment upon the Kurnool District Conference which recently met in Nandyal with me as chairman of the Reception Committee and with Mr. Swami Venkatachlam Chetty as president. The first article is so presumptuously dictatorial that I do not see how the editor could expect the world to take him seriously. The Congress which meets in Madras in coming December has no right to give its own verdict on the Gauhati resolution. It can be right only if it agrees with the "Swarajya". If it differs it must do it at the risk of the wrath of the "Swarajya" and at the point of the threat of this great interpreter of the national will that every one of us should resign our seats. The "Swarajya" as against a coming Congress!!! I do not presume to dictate to the country. So I shall not imitate the "Swarajya". My purpose is to serve to the best of my lights and therefore I shall not feel sorry that "Swarajya" which can dictate to a coming Congress has no respect for the A.I.C.C. or its Working Committee much less for the poor legislative councillors like me and Mr. Chittiar. I wish, however, the Editor of the "Swarajya," who presumes to comment upon policies, had not ignored axiomatic factors in politics and had not misstated facts. He talks of ticket of resistance and ticket of co-operation. Has he ever read the Gauhati Resolution in his career? Will he kindly read clauses (D) (E) and (F)? Can he lay his hand upon his heart and say that there is no "Co-operation" in these clauses? Will he kindly read the preamble and tell us what "resistance" is advocated. It is resistance to activities that may impede the nation's progress towards "Swaraj". It is not pure and unalloyed resistance to all that has the label of Government. Still worse for the "Swarajya," the preamble specifically mentions other activities than Government and, for what I know, it included the activities like the Justice party's, as well as of papers like the Swarajya which, in the opinion of those competent to judge, are impeding very materially our progress towards "Swaraj." By a policy of presumptuous omniscience. May I ask again if so hateful a word as "Co-operation" does not include resistance to activities which impede the nation's progress? Does "Co-operation" always mean becoming straight away members of a Ministerialist Party and sitting behind the Treasury benches? Has not the Editor of the "Swarajya" so much of rudimentary knowledge as to be aware of the fact that all Opposition in Parliamentary constitutions carry out Co-operation by resistance to the policy of the Government where there is a difference. "Ministerialism" or "Nothingism" is a new theory in Parliamentary Politics fit for evolution only from brains like that of the "Swarajya." Kurnool is patted on the back for what the "Swarajya" is pleased to call it glorious fight against the forces of communalism at the last elections but is rudely and roundly chastised for not censuring the majority of the Madras Councellors who fulfilled the very purpose, as the conference judged it to be preventing that communalism from raising its head of once more. The omniscient "Swarajya" cannot surely tolerate the mildest independence of interpretation. The Kurnool District Conference, according to "Swarajya" could not distinguish between national freedom and little benefits for a few electors in respect of some petty grievances. What callous and colossal ignorance of political conditions in the country? and of its own daily publication of grievances. I could have appreciated the "Swarajya" if it knew the country's grievances with the heart that can bleed for them and made a statement like this. Did the Kurnool Conference concern itself with a few electors or a little benefit for them or did they discuss petty grievances? The grievances that were discussed were grievances that were at the bottom of the No Tax campaign in the Guntur District in 1926. They affected not a few electors but the poorest men who would be denied a vote not only by the British Government but also by the omniscient "Swarajya" because "Swarajya," if it should come into its own, would retentlessly make them suffer the penalty for having "voted confidence in a party that has erred on a vital question." 'Little benefits" have not been aimed at by themselves, if the "Swarajya" has eye to see. The more they are achieved the better for the Congress. If they are not believed you have the ground work of agitation, education and propaganda. The Swarajya in its angry blindness against the Madras Councillors does not believe any work constructive or national except the motion of censure against the Madras Councillors and all those who have had the temirity to support them. It does not also see that, day in and day out, it concerns itself, in a thousand ways, with these very grievances of the people.

With regard to the 2nd article it is no more than a mere trickery in words. By heaping, loading abuse and misrepresentation on the Swarajist Councillors of Madras leaving the token shots of the Assembly, such as the eminent editor of the "Swarajya", discreetly alone, the "Swarajya" proposes day in and day out to destroy Dyarchy in the glorious company of its Justice men of sacrifice and of the great realisation that Dyarchy is no good and therefore it is not strange that in the most laudable attempt to the Kurnool District Conference to educate uneducated brethren like the Editor of the "Swarajya," as also the greater sympathetic body of public opinion in Madras, the "Swarajya" should see the mortal apparition of a deputation to the ministers. And in the most harmless attempts of the Congressmen, in the true spirit of clause (D) of the Gauhati Resolution, to prepare a memorandum of the exact economic conditions under which hand spinning and hand weaving can be a success, to be communicated to the minister, who by a widespread distribution of interrogatories had asked for help for a measure which is, according to the Congress itself, necessary for the healthy growth of the nation, the "Swarajya" smells courting of ministers for favours. In the face off such wanton misrepresentation it is useless to argue. It is best to leave the "Swarajya" to-chew its own end and ruminate over its fulmination folly day in and day out in absolute ignorance both of Gandhiji's great Ahemsic Divotion to a single purpose or of the more ordinary work devotion-a-day politics of to-day's Human existence.—Your, etc.

HARISARVOTTAM RAO (M.L.C.).

POONAM FAIR AT DAKOR

SPECIAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS

At the 33rd meeting of the Local Advisory Committee of the B.B. and C.I. Railway held on Thursday the 23rd June last, the following subjects among others were discussed:—

The Chairman explained to the Committee the scheme for housing some of the Workshop staff in these chawls and he also outlined the amenities provided for their physical, social and educational advancement.

The Chairman explained that in addition to the special train which had been running for some time between Ahmedabad and Dakore and for which concession fares had been issued, a special train had been recently introduced from Baroda to run once a month in connection with this Fair and arrangements had also been made under which one through carriage from Bombay and two from Surat were running to connect with this special train at Baroda and that the concession of issuing return tickets at 1-4|5th's fares which had hitherto been in force from Surat and stations north thereof had been extended to Bombay.

RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Chairman gave a brief account to the Committee of the two cases concerning this Railway which had been referred to the Rates Advisory Committee and he pointed out that the first case had cost the Railway Company a large sum of money and the case had been decided against the Railway.

Sir Purshotamdas suggested to the Chairman the advisability of bringing to the notice of the Railway Board the heavy expenditure the Railway Company had been obliged to incur on these two cases.

The Chairman informed the Committee of the improvement in the earnings for this month as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Photographs showing the shipment and the interior of one of the new carriages, which are being sent out from England as complete units, were circulated for inspection.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY

TROUBLE AMONG WORKERS

A correspondent from Matheran writes to say that some serious trouble has once again arisen on the Matheran Steam Tram way in connection with wrongful dismissals of certain responsible officials. Mr. Jhabwala and his Assistant Mr. Rele and others were specially invited by the men who visited them on the spot and gave consideration to the whole position of the alleged injustice done to the workers. Mr. Jhabvala was consulted by the dismissed officials and he also saw the Manager. He left in the evening and serious developments are expected very soon if matters are not smoothly settled. Mr. Jhabwala told the men that he would organise a Union of the men and for that the first meeting is coming off at the end of the current week.

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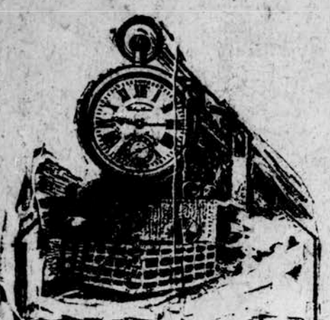

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3rd January, 1925

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